The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Thaddeus Hyatt Tenders a Patent Light to the Senate.

MELEE OVER THE PRINTING IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.

MR. HYATT BEFORE THE SENATE.

All parties, this evening, expressed themselves dissatisfied with having frittered away the day doing nothing. Mr. HYATT's lecture on the Constitutional Powers of the Senate, consumed several hours in reading, and broke down two Clerks before it was finished. Those who voted for the reading admitted themselves badly sold. Not only were the galleries vacated during the infliction, but nearly every Senator left the Chamber. At one time but nine could be seen, and they were chatting together on the Republican side. Mr. HYATT was the only listener as the reader labored on, frequently turning two and three leaves at a time. When, at last, the document was through with, on motion of Senator MASON, the refractory witness was escorted to jail, notwithstanding his logic and length of argument.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The time of the House was spent quite as unprofitably by a discussion and squabble over Mr. GURLEY's resolution relative to the printing, which had been introduced without consultation, even with his associates. The result was the defeat of any legislation on private bills. Only one day in the week is allotted to bills of this character, and some one is always ready to thrust other matter upon the House, and consume that day.

WHAT THE COMMITTEES ARE DOING.

Committees had no opportunity of reporting, although many reports were ready to be presented. The Committee on claims against the Government are applying strict rules in their investigations, and acting upon established principles. They utterly repudiate the idea that the Government is a vast allmonv. but hold that just claims should be promptly liquidated.

THE PRINTING CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

The resolutions of inquiry entered upon by Congress seem to be aching both ways. Brigadier BOWMAN was before the Committee on Expenditures to-day, and testified that he thought the present prices paid for printing were fair and reasonable. Well done, Brigadier. He will be again recalled. An inquiry will also be made into the binding contracts just given out. Mr. COOMBS, Editor of the *Republic*, I understand, will swear that he proposed doing the binding at prices much less than the allowance since made to other parties. Several witnesses will be examined as to the character of the binding contracts, and to whom they were let. Rich developments are anticipated.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Dispatches just received from New-Mexico report the Navajoes as overrunning the whole country. Thirty thousand sheep, three hundred horses and many other animals have been stolen from the Rio Arajo country.

Two individuals were murdered near one of the towns, and several were carried into captivity. Outrages are occurring every day. These facts, just reaching here, may cause some changes in the army orders sent you yesterday. Troops from Utah will not reach New-Mexico for two or three months, while those in New-Mexico are ordered to leave for Texas. This movement will leave the country entirely unprotected, and open to these outrages.

THE CONDITION OF UTAH.

Capt. HOOPER, delegate from Utah, was summoned before the Senate Territorial Committee to-day, to give information touching the condition and wants of Utah and Nevada. He urged that the eastern boundary of Nevada, if constituted separate territory, to which he had no objection, should run on a line with the Humboldt Mountains. He also pressed the claims of Utah to a State Government, and discussed her proposed Constitution.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE WASHINGTON STATUE.

It is rumored that the Legislature of New-Jersey will make an appropriation of $50,000 for a copy of MILLS' statue of WASHINGTON, as it illustrates the brightest page in her own history. It is a deserved compliment to the artist, and just what New-Jersey should do.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.

The Secretary of War to-day communicated to the House, in compliance with a resolution, the report of the Art Commission, who recommend an appropriation of $167,066 to be expended for statuary and pictures for the adornment of the Capital. They suggest a preference to be given to American artists, and that the embellishments should be of a purely national character. In this connection, they do not speak in complimentary terms of the ancient subjects chosen for the wall pictures of the Committee-rooms. They say that, as a general principle, the true method of procuring designs for statuary and pictures is to invite competition.

The receipts of the Treasury during the past week were $2,706,000, including Treasury Notes. The Drafts paid were over four millions. The amount of the Drafts issued was nearly $3,758,000. The reduction from the amount on hand in the previous week was $1,050,000. The amount subject to draft was $4,772,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Various reports and petitions were presented.

Owing to the noise and confusion in the hall, scarcely a word could be heard in the reporters' gallery.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the public printing and binding. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of an increased Tariff.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the enlargement of the public grounds about the Capitol. He said that the House Committee had met the Senate Committee on this subject, and agreed upon a plan of enlargement. He hoped the bill would be considered at an early day.

The private calendar was taken up, and the bill for the relief of Mrs. ANNE M. SMITH, widow of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, was considered.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved an amendment granting pensions to Mrs. MACOMB and Mrs. RILEY, which was adopted by a large majority, and the bill passed.

Mr. HYATT was brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Are you ready to answer the questions propounded by the Senate?

Mr. HYATT—Yes, Sir, I am; I have the answer here (producing a large roll of paper.) I am not able to read it myself.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the paper was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read. After the reading had been commenced, Mr. MASON said the answer was evidently a long argument, and to save time he proposed to have the answer to the second question read, to see whether he was ready to answer now or not.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—If I understand it, there are two questions propounded. One is, What is your excuse for not answering? and the other is, Will you not answer? Now, I understand the Senator from Virginia proposes to arrest the answer of the witness to the first question, and pass that over and proceed at once to the second answer. I must submit that this is unfair. The witness is responding to an order of the Senate to appear before you to answer two specific questions, and it is now proposed to stop him midway in his answer to the first question, without hearing what it is. I submit it is so unjust, that I hope the Senate will not permit it.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.)—The answer of this witness is here, after the Senate of the United States have solemnly decided that they have a right to call him to make his excuse. But here is no excuse. He offers no excuse. He simply denies the jurisdiction and power of the Senate to summon him here, and he enters an argument to show that this body has usurped powers. I submit there is not a word of that whole answer which acknowledges the jurisdiction of the Senate. It is a total denial of their power to summon him, and a refusal to answer. If the Senator from Massachusetts will say that he (Mr. HYATT) says in any part of that answer that he is willing now to be examined before the Committee, I am perfectly willing to hear what he has to say; but there is nothing contained in it that shows that he is now willing to answer, but it is a denial of jurisdiction.

Mr. FITCH—The answer is what it purports to be, a legal argument, and is only adding to the contempt heretofore evinced by this party for the Senate. He was asked to state his reasons for so refusing, but instead of contenting himself by so doing, he has entered upon a long argument, and closes by a summary, and that summary is all that ought to be read. And in answer to the second question, he says he is not ready to appear before the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Delaware appealed to me to know whether I could inform him as to the contents of that document. Most assuredly I cannot. And because no Senator can, I think it right to be read. How can the Senator from Delaware undertake to anticipate what is in the document? It is there under oath, in response to your order, and, without knowing what it contains, you propose to stop the reading of it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I do not wish to stultify myself, but it is apparent to every Senator that it is the printed answer laid on our tables yesterday. The Senator from Massachusetts cannot deny but what he believes the very answer was printed and was laid upon the tables yesterday. In that paper there is no acknowledgment of jurisdiction, but a total denial of it, and also a refusal to answer, placing himself upon the justice of the country. It is an appeal to the great jury, the country, from your jurisdiction. It is unbecoming Senators to allow the witness to throw defiance in their teeth.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,)—I wish to make a suggestion rs to a matter as fact to the Senator from Massachusetts, who says no one knows what is in that document. I do know what is in it. A friend of that—I don't know whether he is a criminal or a witness—individual read the answer to me, and it is mainly that printed article. I told the friend, in arguing his case, the counsel had yielded altogether too much. The argument yields in certain cases that the Senate may exercise this power; but I think not in any case. This body is generally composed of men who call themselves lawyers, who have all the virtues and few of the vices incident to that profession. It is generally the case, when a criminal is to be sentenced, that the Court asks him if he has anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced. I don't know that it makes any difference, for the sentence is generally in the Judge's pocket. But if this is a Court of justice, as many seem to think, when you put a question to the witness it implies that if you have a right to question he has a right to answer, providing his answer is not disrespectful and insulting. You are bound to hear, though I don't know as there is any part of the Constitution that says so. He answers, denying your right, and I appeal to the candor of the Senator from Delaware if that is disrespectful to the Senate. I should be sorry to do or to say anything disrespectful to that body, or have it imputed to me.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Is there anything contained in that manuscript not in the printed article?

Mr. HALE—I should think on a moderate calculation there was at least twenty pages or thirty.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I thought from the similarity it was the same. Does the witness acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Senate, and does he agree to answer any question?

Mr. HALE—He does not admit the jurisdiction of the Senate, and I should be very sorry if he did. I would not stand up here and say a word for him. That is his conviction, and it is my conviction. I have no doubt on the subject, and think it will not be long before the Senator from Delaware will come to that opinion. The individual does at the end of that paper say that he is willing to answer, and always was, but denies your right to bring him here. I had rather leave my place here, and never look in the Chamber, than be guilty of any wanton disrespect, but I desire the Senate to be careful how they exercise even a doubtful power.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Then he is willing to answer now?

Mr. HALE—He was this morning.

Mr. MASON suggested the paper better be read.

Mr. HALE—The Senator intimates he had rather hear that paper than my speech.

Mr. MASON explained that he suggested the second question be answered, that the witness might be released from custody and brought before the Committee to answer, and they might take further action in regard to the argument.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the simplest and easiest way to dispose of the matter would be to refer this paper to the Committee, and then remand the witness to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until we see whether it is an answer or not. He did not wish to stay and hear that long argument read, and he would make a motion to refer the paper, and remand the witness to custody. He did not think it very respectful to the Senate for the witness to come in with an argument of three or four quires of paper, and expect the Senate to listen to it. He thought no Court, after making out a process against a person for contempt, would listen to an argument for three or four hours as an excuse. They would hear any statement of fact. His object was to save time.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought it of no use to refer the paper to the Committee.

Mr. MASON wished the paper read.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was of opinion there was something in the principle; that the witness was responding to the Senate, and had a right to be heard. The answer was written, and the witness desired it read. He had no doubt of the authority of the Senate, but thought the respondent had a right to present an answer. If the paper was referred to the Committee it would come back, and the Senate would still have to pass judgment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,)—Unless the Senator from Illinois withdraws his motion, I must protest against that doctrine. This man is brought before the Senate to answer for contempt, and the Senator from Illinois seems to agree with the idea advanced on the other side, that it is a greater contempt to undertake to defend himself. I think the questions should have been asked in the reverse order. But he comes here to undertake to give his reasons, and it is to me a new idea that in any court it is a contempt to appeal from its jurisdiction. My friend from Illinois speaks of it as an infliction upon us that this man should have undertaken to argue his case under oath. But the Committee is not to judge of this case. The Committee has reported the fact to the Senate that the man did not appear, and the Senate orders him to be brought in, not before the Committee, but before the Senate, to give his reasons why he did not answer. He comes before us to argue his own case, which every man has a right to do, and the answer is, from both sides of the House, that it is a gross contempt of the Court to take up its time by telling the reasons why he could not answer. My friend observes there is no Court that would submit to it. I apprehend, if my friend was on the bench which he once dignified and adorned, and a man was brought before him under the same circumstances, he would say, "I am ready to hear all you have to say." Since I have read that argument, and more than that on this subject, I can tell Senators there is very great doubt whether we are not exercising a jurisdiction to which we have no right. It is well for us to hear this paper. We may be a great body, but not greater than the people who made us, and their liberty is not to be trifled with.

Mr. MASON objected to the reference of the paper.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was not willing to be placed in a false position. He was glad to see all this zeal for liberty. All he meant was to have the paper sent to the Committee, and this was magnified into a case where a man was not defended. Nobody desired to take from any man his liberty. His friend from Maine had done this when he voted to put this man in custody. It was not the intention of anybody to condemn a person without a hearing. He did not think his remark about the proceeding of a Court was obnoxious to the objection made against it.

After further debate Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the argument was long, and simply amounted to this, that the witness disputed the power of the Senate as a reason why he had not previously appeared before the Committee, and disputing such power he was not willing to appear now. He hoped the document would be referred to the Committee to select the grain of wheat from the mountain of chaff. Let the Committee report what the witness had answered. He renewed the motion to refer.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the witness had been brought to the bar of the Senate. They were now the judges, and could not get rid of the responsibility by reference.

Mr. SAULSBURY discussed the question of witnesses before the courts, and said that this witness would have appeared before the Committee if he had not wished to make a martyr of himself. Mr. HYATT had no right to read a lecture to the Senate as to its powers.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called for the reading of Mr. HYATT's answer, under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS objected.

The reading was ordered, by Yeas 40, Nays 12.

The Secretary read for two hours, and when he had closed there were about ten Senators on the floor, while the galleries were deserted.

Mr. HYATT's counsel discusses at great length the Constitutional powers of the Senate in this respect, including numerous citations from cases in Parliament, Congress, Courts, &c., to which Mr. HYATT adds his own observations, recommending the amendment of the Constitution to cover cases similar to his. In conclusion, he says he has always been willing to appear before the Committee, and is now, provided his rights as a citizen are respected by the Constitution of his country, but he refuses to appear now, as the laws of God and man forbid it, and his conscience as well will not permit him to do so.

Mr. MASON recapitulated the facts of Mr. HYATT's summons, and his arrest by the warrant of the Vice-President, saying that Mr. HYATT had answered the first question put to him by a long argument, saying that the Senate had no power to bring him (HYATT) here, and the second question by saying that he was willing to appear before the Committee now, which is in direct conflict with the report of the said Committee in the case. He would therefore offer a resolution, that Mr. HYATT be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that he be committed to the common jail in Washington City, there to remain in close confinement until he signifies his willingness to appear and answer all proper and legal questions that may be put to him by the Select Committee of the Senate.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and FESSENDEN said that this was a new question to them and that they wanted to discuss it.

Mr. MASON then offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Mr. HYATT be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the further order of the Senate.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.

The following gentlemen were announced as the Special Committee on the subject of a Pacific Railroad: Messrs. CURTIS of Iowa, FARNSWORTH of Illinois, PHELPS of Missouri, DAVIS of Maryland, SCOTT of California, RICE of Massachusetts, FENTON of New-York, SMITH of Virginia, TAYLOR of Louisiana, KELLOGG of Michigan, BLAIR of Peensylvania, ALDRICH of Minnesota, HAMILTON of Texas, FRENCH of Maine, and STOUT of Oregon.

The following Special Committee was announced on Mr. COVODE's resolution to inquire into alleged abuses in connection with the Executive Department: Messrs. COVODE of Pennsylvania, OLIN of New-York, WINSLOW of North Carolina, TRAIN of Massachusetts, and ROBINSON of Illinois.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) desired to make an explanation in reply to certain statements contained in Mr. ADRAIN's preamble and resolutions, in defence of the Committee of Arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of WASHINGTON.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) raised a point of order.

The Speaker decided that mere newspaper articles are not a privileged question, for these might keep the House continually occupied on questions of this kind.

Mr. CARTER earnestly insisted that he had a right to make his statement, as Mr. ADRAIN's proposition reflected on his character while he was absent, and besides, the statements were untrue.

He was repeatedly called to order.

Mr. CARTER appealed from the Speaker's decision, which was sustained by a large majority, amid laughter.

An exceedingly earnest and animated debated followed, on a resolution providing for the payment of some small arrears to former employes of the House, but there were no points of general interest.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported, from the Committee on Printing, the following joint resolution, authorizing each house of Congress to employ its own Printer to execute its own work:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third section of the act entitled an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, approved March 3, 1859, be, and is hereby, repealed, and that the Printer of the Senate and the Printer of the House of Representative be, and they are hereby, directed to cause to be printed such regular and extra number of documents and reports as may be required by their respective Houses of Congress, provided, that the Printer of each House shall be allowed one-half of the rate now allowed for composition, and no more; and composition in no case shall be paid for without satisfactory evidence is furnished the Superintendent of the Public Printing that said composition was necessary to the printing of the documents and reports, and that it has actually been executed.

Mr. GURLEY said the object of the bill was to give the House the control of its own printing. As the law now stands, the Printer of the branch of Congress first ordering the printing of long documents, does the work for both Houses. The result is, that the Senate Printer now has nearly all the work to do, and the printing has become a complete monopoly with the Senate. The consequence is that the House cannot get printing done at the proper time. This resolution would not add to the expense, but gives to the House Printer one-half the compensation.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the resolution designs to repeal a part of the act of 1859, which forbids underletting.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said that the law to be repealed was that which provided that the Printer shall execute the work himself, and prohibits underletting.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said it proposed a system of plunder for the benefit of the House Printer.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.) would like to know how the House Printer was to get pay for work done by the Senate Printer.

Mr. BARKSDALE objected that the bill was an *ex post facto* law.

Mr. GURLEY said it did not affect what was past; it applied only to the future. It provided simply that there should hereafter be a division of labor, and a division of compensation. He called for the previous question.

The third section of the act of 1859, proposed to be repealed, was read. It provides that when a document is ordered to be printed by both Houses the entire printing shall be done by the House first ordering, and that the office of Printer shall not be transferable directly or indirectly.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.) wanted it understood that this resolution repealed the law forbidding the underletting of the public printing.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put by a vote of yeas 84, nays 81. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.) moved that the bill be recommitted.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was sure that after the objects of this bill should be understood, no honest man on either side would vote for it. The gentleman who reported it had intimated that its object was to insure dispatch in the public printing; but either that was not its object at all, or the gentleman had adopted a very circumlocutory mode of attaining it. The real object of the bill was to compel the Printer of the Senate to a division of the spoils with the Printer of the House. Under the present system, the Printer of the House first ordering a document printed, had a monopoly of the work. If it happened that in consequence of the protracted disorganization of the House, and the Senate, proceeding with its business, had ordered a larger proportion, so that the House Printer when elected had nothing to do, and only a small proportion of the profits, the House could not complain, for it was their own fault. But, under these circumstances this bill was reported to compel the Senate Printer, though he had done his work under existing laws, to divide his profits with the House Printer. The idea was absurd. The resolution also proposed to repeal the law providing that the office of printer shall not be transferable. It so happened that the Republicans had elected for Printer a man who might be a great statesman, being an Ex-Governor and a man of large influence in the politics of the country; but unfortunately he knew nothing about printing, and it was said had not even the means wherewith to establish his office. Under these circumstances he was naturally anxious to transfer the job in such a way as to monopolise the profits; and this bill was offered to give the Republican Printer an opportunity to carry out his purpose and share in the profits.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was not in the House when the bill was read, but as he understood it contained a provision repealing the law which prohibits underletting he had moved to recommit it.

Mr. PRYOR proceeded—This bill, thus covertly thrust into the House this morning, was in keeping with the bill introduced yesterday by the same gentleman, which, with its pompous and sounding title, and professions of radical reform in the enormous printing abuses, had won general favor, until the revelation was made that it was only proposed to introduce immediate reform in respect to the Executive Departments; in other words, to deprive the Democratic Party of any advantage supposed to be derived from the present system, but leaving the House printing under Republican control, untouched till March, 1861. He appealed to honest men on all sides to put down any covert attempts of this sort.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) did not precisely understand the effect of this resolution. If it affected the payment for printing already ordered and in the hands of the Senate Printer, it was manifestly unjust. Of course nobody would ask that the Senate Printer should divide the profits. If it only operated prospectively, it might be taken for granted that this House was as ready to order its printing speedily as the Senate, and that the House Printer would receive his fair share. It was true that the Executive was disposed to favor the Democratic Senate Printer, by sending all Executive communications first to that body; but he would not, for the sake of a temporary convenience, change a good law. The remedy would be found in the next Presidential election, for he expected a Republican President would be elected, and if favors of this kind were to be granted, Executive communications would first come to the House. He would not by any means change the proviso which provides that the office shall not be transferable, for it was sound. They ought to elect no man printer who was not here with the means for printing, and if the Republicans had happened to get their foot in it in that regard, let them get out of it the best they could. At the last Congress the other side elected a man very similarly situated, who sold out the job, pocketed the money, and left. Congress believing that this was an improper mode of disposing of the public offices, passed this law to prevent it in future. He would have been in favor of recommitting the bill if the motion had been made in good season, but if the bill were recommitted at this stage it would do no good, as no amendment would be in order.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, suggested that the Committee could report, recommending that the vote ordering the bill to a third reading be reconsidered for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. STANTON supposed the House could reconsider without waiting for the recommendation of the Committee. He could see no good to come from this resolution, and was opposed to this whole scheme. Let the House take such printing as it could get, and done with it, and leave off this scrambling over little matters. He was ashamed of it.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reminded the gentleman that in the last Congress he voted with him against this very third section, and that it was carried by the other side by a party vote.

Mr. STANTON did not recollect the circumstance. He knew they carried the entire bill by a party vote.

Mr. GURLEY defended his resolution. Its sole object was precisely what he had stated, to give to each House the control of its own printing without regard to the profits, or plunder, as it was termed. So far as they (the Republicans) were concerned, they were simply looking to the interests of the House in procuring the printing of documents at an early day. He cared not who had the profits of the printing, and considered that any party was cursed by them. The plunder belonging to the printing, or anything else, was an incubus to the party, and he would be willing to transfer the whole of it to the Democratic side.

A VOICE ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE—We will use it to advantage.

Mr. GURLEY said it was not so with the Republican Party. They can't use money in that sort of way, but they wanted their work well and speedily done. In the long run no party would be the better for the enjoyment of spoils of this nature, and the best illustration of that fact was the developments now making in the Senate, showing to the country the uses which had been made of the printing plunder, and the corrupt condition of the Democratic Party. These developments were injuring them before the country more, perhaps, than any other consideration. He had no objection to striking out the last portion of the resolution, if it could be done, and it was thought desirable.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) understood that the object of the bill was to give to the printer who does none of the work as much pay as the one who does all of it. Each printer was to receive half price for the work, no matter who did it, and the result would be to compel a partnership between the two printers.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said he had not heard the whole discussion, but he was satisfied that the provisions of the bill were not understood. The design of the bill—we propose to be frank about it—was to give to this House in its organization the patronage legitimately belonging to it; to provide that the Printer elected by the House should do the printing ordered by the House. The bill of the last session, in effect, gave a monopoly of the printing to the Senate. That body being the smaller body, and more of a close corporation, and being also on the *qui vive* always for patronage, was able to get almost the entire control of the public printing. He would vote cheerfully for a Government printing-office, or any other place which would immediately abolish all this patronage, for it corrupted, as well the Democratic as the Republican Party. But he was satisfied that no bill which would reform the present infamous system of plunder would pass the Senate. The system cost the Government now about a hundred thousand dollars a year, and the profits were mainly connected with the Executive printing. Mr. BOWMAN had this Executive printing, and also the Senate printing, and under the act of last session, had now contrived to receive nearly an entire monopoly of all the Government printing. This was unfair, and the Printer elected by the House ought to have his share of the work and be paid for it. But still he was ready to unite with all parties to abolish this whole system of plunder, which was a disgrace to this or any civilized Government. These printing spoils had been used by the Democratic Party to control elections in Pennsylvania, to sustain a Government organ here, and to sustain newspapers—the *Evening Argus* and others—in Pennsylvania. He was opposed to the system because it was used for such purposes.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) asked if a candidate before the Republican caucus did not propose, or his friends for him, to make such a division of the plunder, and if he was not nominated.

Mr. HASKIN said that was true, and he could not be elected because he made this proposition.

Mr. HINDMAN asked if the gentleman did not vote for that candidate in caucus, and also in the House?

Mr. HASKIN said it was not a caucus, but a conference. He voted for the candidate because he considered himself bound by the action of the conference, to which he was not invited as a member of the Republican Party, but rather as an ally.

Mr. HINDMAN asked if he was acting as an ally in this matter also. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN supposed so. He would probably act as an ally of the Republicans in many things during this session. He witnessed in the Thirty-fifth Congress, in the election of Mr. STEDMAN, combinations similar to those in favor of DEFREES and FORD, and the same combinations were made in favor of GLOSBRENNER, and he was disgusted with the whole of them. It was testified before a select committee of the last House, of which he was a member, by Mr. WENDELL, that within a few days after Mr. STEDMAN was elected he sold his contract for $30,000 or $34,000, and Mr. WENDELL testified that he was *de facto* the Printer of the Thirty-fifth Congress. This House ought not to recognize printers *de facto*; it should have only a printer *de jure*. He would cheerfully vote to prevent any man elected Printer from trafficking upon the election and receiving a bonus, as Mr. STEDMAN did. But what were the facts? The Printer for the Executive Departments had nothing to do, for which he received his 33⅓ per cent. profit, and the whole work was done as was well known by Mr. REEVES, the man who reported the often-times unnecessary sayings of this body. The whole system was rotten from beginning to end.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said he had a resolution which touched these subjects, which he would ask to have read for information, and as the other side had introduced resolutions of investigation on these subjects, for which he voted cheerfully, he hoped it would pass by acclamation.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and others, objected.

Mr. FOUKE said he would read it, then, as a part of his remarks.

Mr. HASKIN thought he could not properly yield for that purpose. The resolution proposed by the Committee on Printing was not ratro-active, but prospective, referring to the printing and binding hereafter to be done. The printing already ordered by the Senate would be done by GEORGE W. BOWMAN, the Senate Printer, but from the time of the passage of the resolution, there would be a fair division. It was only to reinstate the House in the control of its own printing, and break up the monopoly secured by the Senate printer. Mr. PRYOR thought the gentleman from New-York misapprehended the bill. Formerly the printing ordered by both Houses was twice paid for, and the law proposed to be repealed formed that abuse.

Mr. HASKIN supposed he knew as much about the subject of printing as others. He knew that at the last session, in anticipation of the organization of this House against the Democratic Party, those who had control of the matter pushed it through. This resolution provided that but one composition should be paid for.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) regretted that the friends of this measure were unable to agree among themselves as to its object. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GURLEY) scorned all patronage, but the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. HASKIN,) probably not having heard that speech, doubtless spoke candidly when he said that he wanted patronage, and that was what he did want. Both agreed, however, that the bill was intended to enable the House to get its documents more speedily. How was that to be done? Neither Printer could afford to do the work for half pay for composition, and the result would be to force a partnership or association, at least so far as the composition is concerned. They all know that the reason the documents accompanying the President's Message were not printed, was because the House was only recently organized. He had heard the Printer express a desire that the House should make its order, but the House had not done so. They were now only scrambling over the spoils.

Mr. GURLEY said he was informed last week by good Democratic authority in the Senate, that the work on the Message and documents, though ordered some forty-five days ago, was not one-half in type. At what period of time then might the House expect to get them?

Mr. HOUSTON said they seemed to be very happy in obtaining Democratic authority on that side, but he would question very much the democracy, if not the political integrity, of men who would communicate information through such mediums. [Laughter.] Gentlemen might laugh but, he cared not for laughter. He spoke what was true. He would like to ask the gentleman from New-York what had become of the binding for this Congress, and why that was not intended to be included in these reformatory measures. In this connection he read, as a part of his remarks, the resolution proposed to be offered by Mr. FOUKE. The resolution provides for a Select Committee of five, to inquire whether any corrupt combinations or means have been used, or proposed to be used, in the election of the officers of the House, and whether any of the present officers of the House have been guilty of malfeasance or corruption, &c.; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) suggested that the binding was included in the bill reported yesterday.

Mr. HOUSTON understood the binding had been let out for this Congress, and that there was a charge in a responsible newspaper that a portion of it had been let out after a bid had been received from a responsible party, at a low rate. Yet the gentleman from New-York presented himself as the advocate of reform, and told them that patronage and plunder only corrupts. He would like to know if the gentleman could disprove that charge.

Mr. HASKIN said there was not a word of truth in the charge. The Committee let the binding to persons of responsibility who were the lowest bidders, and subsequently he understood one or two men, connected with a small newspaper here, had endeavored to levy black-mail on the contractors. The subject, however, was in the hands of a Committee, for investigation.

Mr. HOUSTON inquired where the parties who received the contract live.

Mr. HASKIN said one lived in Ohio and the other in New-York.

Mr. HOUSTON said one lived in the gentleman's own District, and the other in the District of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN.) He asked again when that under bid came, and if it was after the contract was let?

Mr. HASKIN highly appreciated the extraordinary colloquial abilities of the gentleman from Alabama, and the clearness with which he always states his propositions, but was surprised that an old, experienced member, like him, should, in a discussion of a measure wholly foreign to it, bring in a subject which was before a Committee of this House for investigation. He would refer him, for information, to the report of the Committee having the matter in charge.

Mr. HOUSTON said that was an answer to be expected from a member inclined to shun letting the whole of it out. He repeated the question: when did the underbid reach the Committee? He understood the charge was published in a newspaper of this city—the *Republic*.

Mr. HASKIN asked if the gentleman was the champion of that newspaper.

Mr. HOUSTON said he was not, but was the champion of the truth, unlike the gentleman.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said this charge of levying black-mail involved the integrity of Mr. COOMBS, the editor of the *Republic*, who is well known in Ohio, as well as in this city, as an honest, irreproachable man. He was a Republican Senator in Ohio, and his character was never impeached. He was surprised that the friends of that gentleman should sit still and hear this charge made against him.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, indorsed the character of Mr. COOMBS, and would have spoken before, but that this whole discussion was irrelevant. He was prepared to discuss this whole subject of the binding, but would not interpolate it upon another subject.

Mr. GURLEY said the Committee acted unanimously in all they did respecting the binding, and did nothing which they desired to cover up. He had not read the article in the *Republic*, but if what he had heard of it was true, its charges were totally false, and he would demonstrate that fact before the Committee charged with the subject.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) raised a question of order; that this whole debate was out of order.

The Speaker *pro tem.* JOHN COCHRANE in the Chair, sustained the point of order,

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) reminded the House that the motion to recommit would be in order if the motion to lay on the table failed.

Mr. BARKSDALE said there was no use in recommitting it, for it could not be amended.

The resolution was laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Bocock, Bonham, Bouligny, Brabson, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burnett, Case, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Edmundson, Etheridge, Ferry, Florence, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kellogg, of Illinois, Kilgore, Kilpinger, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Lovejoy, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Va., Maynard, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morrill, Nelson, Niblack, Noel, Pendleton, Peyton Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scott, Simons, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stallworth, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stout, Tompkins, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Vandever, Washburn of Illinois, Waldron, Webster, Whitely, Wilson and Wright—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Ashley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Burlingame, Burnham, Campbell, Casey, Colfax, Conkling, Covode, Curtis, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Heard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, Millward, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Olin, Perry, Porter, Potter, Rice, Royce Schwartz, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spinner, Tappan, Train, Trimble VanWyck, Verree, Walton, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Windom, Woodruff—65.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

MALOY'S STATION, Friday, March 9.

The Ooverland mail-coach, with San Francisco dates to Feb. 17, and telegraphic dispatches to the 18th, reached here to-night.

Dr. CHASE has been tried for maliciously adulterating the acids used at the San Francisco Mint, but the jury could not agree. A new trial will take place.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature proposing that the State assume the Indian war debt, amounting to $300,000, to be paid within ten years if the United States does not sooner provide for it.

The resolutions asking Congress to dissolve the injunction against the New-Almaden quicksilver mine, have passed the Assembly.

Resolutions have been earnestly debated in the Legislature, instructing the Congressional delegation to use their best exertions against the separation of any portion of the State from which to form a Territory, until a majority of the people of the entire State have consented to such disunion.

The Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention has sent a communication to the Legislature, giving a summary of the action of that body, from which it appears that James A. McDougal, F. L. and L. A. Booth, A. A. Tuttle, Samuel Pardy, J. S. Titus, T. Phelps, J. B. Crockett, and Dr. Robe were appointed a committee to communicate to the Legislature the action of the Convention, and to urge such action by the Legislature as was recommended by the Convention. The principal recommendation of the Convention is this: That the Legislatures of Oregon and California establish each an internal improvement fund for the purpose of building the Pacific railroad that the swamp overflowed lands within said States, and such lands as may hereafter be donated by them, shall be sold for the benefit of that fund. That the road in California shall run from the City of San Francisco through the counties of San Maura, Santa Clara and Alameda, to the city of Stockton, and be continued thence toward the eastern frontier of the State in such direction as the Legislature may direct. That the counties traversed by the said road shall be authorized to levy a special tax, and to contract roads to enable them to subscribe to the capital stock thereof. That the Legislature propose such amendments to the Constitution, to be ratified by the people, as will enable the State to lend her aid in the construction of the road, to the extent of not more than $15,000,000. That the Legislatures of California, Oregon and Washington Territory cause the several passes through the mountains, lying eastward of said States and Territory, to be accurately surveyed.

Great activity exists throughout the State in mining explorations. This is attributable to the recent discovery of silver mines in Western Utah. The disposition since these discoveries has been to search more for silver than gold, and the result is that viens of silver have been found in Calaveras and Santa Cruz Counties, and in the Coast Range, near Clear Lake.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The American Squadron—Activity of the Slave-trade—News from Liberia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LIBERIA, Friday, Jan. 27, 1860.

The United States frigate *San Jacinto*, under the command of Capt. JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, arrived here yesterday from St. Paul de Loando. She has been on a cruise around the "Congo," and met the whole of the African Squadron at Loando. A great many changes amongst the officers were made by Flag-officer INMAN in command of the squadron, and her late commander, Capt. WM. M. ARMSTRONG, has been sent home. The command was then given to JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, Esq., who has visited our port before in the command of the cruiser *Sumpter*.

The whole of the African Squadron has been actively engaged, since the arrival of the Flag-officer in the *Constellation*, and our flag has been displayed in the different ports of the coast to the utmost astonishment of the Slave-dealers, and no doubt a great deal of the traffic has been checked by it. Yet the squadron has not met with great success in capturing the slave vessels, as they are generally so well fortified with papers and port clearances that it becomes very hard to inspect them. Since the appearance of such a large force of steamers on the coast the American flag, which used to be a general protector to the Slavers, has been frequently changed into Spanish or Portuguese colors, as they are more liable to clear under those flags, and are not forced to undergo the search and scrutiny of our naval officers.

The *San Jacinto* is under orders to proceed to Cadiz to go into dock, to repair her stern bearings, and will then probably return to this station. She reports the flag-ship *Constellation*, Capt. NICHOLAS, the steamer *Sumpter*, Capt. C. S. MCDONOUGH, and the store-ship *Supply*, Capt. WALKER, at Loando. A large and convenient store-house had been rented by the Flag-officer, who was actively engaged in discharging the *Supply*, and building new wharves for the landing of the stores.

The *Supply* was to sail on the 20th January for New-York, and the *Sumpter* to proceed to Fernando Po for the mail.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Capt. CALHOUN, had left on a cruise around the Congo, and the cruiser *Mystic*, Capt. LEROY, was at St. Helena, in pursuance of an order to bring the captain of the captured bark *Orion*, to be sent to the United States for trial.

The officers attached to the *San Jacinto*, now in our harbor, are: Lieutenants—John Downes, John Madigan, H. N. Crabb. Purser—G. R. Barry. Surgeon—Ninian Pinkney. Assistant Surgeon—A. M. Vedder. Master—A. P. Cook. First Lieutenant of Marines—J. L. Broome. Chief Engineer—John Faron; First Assistants—W. C. Wheeler, Mortimer Kellogg; Second Assistant—James B. Houston; Third Assistants—J. Roop, G. W. Hall, Benjamin Kavanaugh. Midshipmen—R. S. McCook. Captain's Clerk—C. F. Float. Purser's Clerk—E. Mellach. Boatswain—Ch. Woodland. Gunner—J. D. Booram. Sailmaker—Geo. C. Boerum. Master's Mates—Charles Ewing, Ellis A. Nee.

The news from the Bight of Benin is of no great importance. A contract is said to have been entered into by the King of Dahomey, with some of the most renowned slave-dealers, to furnish a cargo of slaves monthly to them, and vessels have been procured ready for this duty.

The atrocities in the Kingdom are still persevered in. No vessels being there for shipment, the slaves are sacrificed by the barbarous African king for the memory of his ancestors.

The English cruiser *Medusa*, and the United States steamer *Sumpter*, were reported at Whydah in December, 1859, and the first American flag carried by them into the Governor's house, who is called the King's Eye. He seemed to appear well pleased with the stars and stripes, and as the captains requested an interview, called himself, mounted on a mule, and protected by a large umbrella, carried by slaves along side of his mule, at the hotel, where the Commanders had rested, and paid his respects to them; Com. BOWDEN of the *Medusa*, and Com. ARMSTRONG of the *Sumpter*, receiving his highness' politeness with due courtesy to his rank, at the same time expressing their regret at the state of civilization in the kingdom, and the necessity of stopping the barbarities.

The United States steamer *Mohican* is expected to arrive here daily from the United States, and we are anxiously looking for her, as our men-of-war offer us a good source of receiving intelligence and communications from our friends at home.

The sugar plantations at White Plains—(called so by Rev. Mr. Sara from recollections of Westchester County)—are doing finely, and seem to offer every hope of success.

The colony is gaining strength daily, and with the unexhausted efforts of the Colonization Society, adds new members to it by every arrival from the United States.

FROM LIBERIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned on the 14th, after a session of thirty-six days.

President BENSON, in his Inaugural address, exhorts the people to sustain from contentions and give the world assurance that Liberia cannot be disgraced by civil wars. He thanks them for his reëlection, and urges them to labor for the diffusion of knowledge and religion throughout the Republic.

There was promise of a larger supply of sugar and molasses than has been yielded in any previous year.

The Presbytery of West Africa had adopted an address to the Presbyterian churches in the United States, asking for assistance in establishing a female seminary.

The *Liberia Herald* gives a curious account of the origin of writing among the Veys. At the season of the year when the Bassas and Veys are clearing off their lands for the coming seed-time, they make and use a great deal of palm wine. Two persons who were owners of some palm trees, in order that they might have the exclusive benefit of their wine, found it necessary to observe profound secrecy, and agreed that whenever either of them made a certain character on the ground or on the side of his mud-hut, it was to be regarded by the other as a sign for them to go to their wine-drinking. Perceiving that they were thus enabled to communicate an idea, they soon fell to inventing other characters for the representation of other ideas. Subsequently their secret was discovered, and their mode of writing became universal.

The Removal of Desks from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, March 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letter of 23d February was duly mailed to the New-York *Tribune*. Having waited a reasonable time for its publication in that paper, I am obliged to request you to give it a place in your columns.

This charge of extravagance against me, as a public officer, is a serious one. It has appeared more than once in the *Tribune*, and was also, in connection with this matter, published in the TIMES.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. sv't,
M. C. MEIGS, Captain of Engineers,
Late in charge of the Capitol Extension.

Capt. Meigs in Reply to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: Your special telegraphic correspondence, dated 20th February, states in refere: ce to the seats in House of Representatives, that

"The changes introduced by Capt. MEIGS, though sanctioned by the Committee of the last Congress, were not authorized or contemplated by the resolution directing the experiment, and cost nearly $80,000;" and "that the floors and heating apparatus were constructed to prevent a return to the old system."

When a similar statement appeared in the early part of the session, I preferred leaving its correction to the debate which I then expected on a resolution to return to the old system.

The previous question having, however, cut off debate, and the House having now ordered a return to that arrangement of seats and desks which I provided when the Hall of Representatives was first opened to public use, I am obliged to request you as an act of justice to correct the above statements, as they are not true, and are injurious to me.

The last House of Representatives appointed a Committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the desks from the Hall. I met the Committee at their request; with them made arrangements and experiments on the floor of the Hall, and finding that they were decidedly in favor of a change, prepared a plan for the rearrangement of the seats, embodying their views.

To the question whether the new arrangement could not be made permanent, so as to insure a trial of some duration, I replied that in architecture and construction whatever money could do, money could undo.

The Committee desired the seats to be brought into the smallest compass consistent with due circulation. They desired to be nearer to each other, as the great distance between the extreme seats prevented that intelligent debate which can only be carried on when the interlocutors can see the play of each others' countenances.

The steps in the floor upon which the desks and seats were originally arranged were too narrow for two rows of seats, too wide for single rows without desks. Hence a reconstruction of the floor was necessary. This required some change in the air-flues under the floor. It closed some of the registers and others had to be substituted. All this was pointed out to the Committee. The retention of the chairs was discussed and the Committee decided for fixed benches.

In the spaces not occupied by the seats they desired tables for writing resolutions, amendments, &c. in making these writing tables, I, as a matter of course, provided them with drawers to hold papers, pens and ink. Judging from the avidity with which the drawers were appropriated by pasting the names of members upon them, the drawers were not unacceptable to the House. I did not think that the change would be made, or be permanent if made.

But it was not my place to argue for or against it. I was simply the servant of the House, bound to obey its orders, and am not in favor of or against either arrangement.

Towards the close of the session the Chairman of this Special Committee offered in the House a resolution directing me to "remove the desks from the hall of the House, and make such a re-arrangement of the seats of members as to bring them within the smallest convenient space." Adopted—yeas, 103; nays, 73.

Under this order of the House it was plainly my duty to carry out, as far as I could, the views of the Committee whose resolution had thus been adopted, and I did so, faithfully and economically, making the least possible change in the floor and heating apparatus. The Committee ceased to exist, but their plan remained.

The cost, instead of being eighty thousand dollars, was about fifteen thousand. That I do not now state the exact sum is due to the fact that the records of the office passed out of my hands before the meeting of Congress.

I trust that you will give this defence the same circulation you have given to the charge, and that the NEW-YORK TIMES and other papers which have accused me of extravagance in this matter, taking the charge, I believe, from your columns, will do me the justice to copy its refutation.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Captain of Engineers.

Political Intelligence.

The Democracy of North Carolina seem to be engaged in active preparations for the coming contest. The papers come to us filled with reports of their meetings. In Warren County, on the 6th, Mr. THORNTON made a speech, calling on the Opposition to unite with the Democracy in saving the Union by putting down the Republicans, and spoke in terms of high eulogy of CHARLES O'CONOR, of this City. "Dr. LAMBERT, of New-York," also made a speech, stating that the Democrats of that State and of Pennsylvania also greatly preferred a Southern candidate over a Northern one, and saying that if the Southern States should be assailed, the North would send 200,000 men, armed and equipped at their own expense, to their assistance. A great number of resolutions were adopted, one of them requesting the Governor to call the Legislature together to provide for the menacing aspect of public affairs. In Halifax, a meeting censured the action of HENRY WIRTER DAVIS, declared themselves in favor of the Union, and resolved to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention. In Greene, Jackson, Edgecombe, Orange, Montgomery and Davidson, meetings have been held, at which similar resolutions were adopted.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a long and elaborate editorial upon the Democratic platform to be adopted at Charleston. It remonstrates against the injustice of permitting a bare majority of votes to prescribe a platform of principles, when two-thirds are required to nominate a candidate, and insists specially on the extreme importance of deciding once for all that it is only when they come to form a State Constitution that the people of a Territory have a right to prohibit Slavery. It is quite confident that the Democrats of the North will concede this point for the sake of harmony,—and without it, it believes defeat to be inevitable. It does not believe that a platform either capable of two constructions, or denying the equality of the South in the Territories, or while admitting it, conceding that it might be impaired by local legislation, could possibly carry more than half of the Southern States. Such a platform as it advocates, it says, the "South will propose, and if the delegates from Rpublican States cannot adopt it—if it is defeated by the votes of States which will be against the candidates nominated, whatever platform may be adopted, we believe defeat to be inevitable."

Hon. P. B. STARKE, the Minister from Mississippi to Virginia, after waiting in vain a long time for a response to the resolutions of his State, has addressed a very long letter to Gov. LETCHER, remonstrating against the silence of the Legislature, and saying that if it adjourns without giving him any answer he will be placed in a very embarassing position on returning home. He enters upon a long rehearsal of the events which, in his judgment, have rendered a Southern Conference necessary, and then goes on to show that such a combination of Southern States would not be a sectional movement. He begs Virginia to remember that the South never will be relatively stronger than now, and that if she fails to act now she will always submit. He closes his communication by earnestly protesting against the notion that either he or his State favors disunion, except as a last resort, and urges Virginia to take some action and give him some answer which he can report at home.

CARL SCHURZ, a prominent and influential German Republican in Wisconsin, made a speech in the State Convention of that State upon the Presidential nomination. He said he was perfectly willing to vote for any candidate who would place himself fairly on the Republican Platform, but he thought it best to seek him wi hin the limits of the organization. He did not think the Republicans would be willing to become parties to an agreement, according to the terms of which the latter-day Old-Line Whigs, the Old-Line Americans, and who knows what other Old Lines, will furnish the platform and candidate, while the Republicans will have to furnish the votes. And what was still more important, he said the Republicans did not want a second edition of the Fillmore Administration, which began under Anti-Slavery auspices and resulted in the Fugitive Slave Law. They would not like again to hear of "painful duties reluctantly performed."

ROBERT TYLER, in a letter to the Democratic meeting lately held in Philadelphia, says that while he shall support Mr. FOSTER, the candidate for Governor, he repudiates the resolutions of the Convention so far as they relate to the question of Slavery in the Territories. The only platform which he can recognize is "that presented by JAMES BUCHANAN in his Sillman letter, and various official declarations touching this question, and by the wise, fearless and incorruptible Judges of the Supreme Court when interpreting the Constitution of the United States, in their enlightened judgment in the Dred Scott case."

Hon. N. D. COLEMAN of Louisiana, has published a letter in the *Delta*, stating that he shall support Mr. DOUGLAS, if nominated, and that, but for certain opinions of his on the subject of Territorial Sovereignty, he should advocate his nomination in preference to that of any other man. Some person, with a view to ridicule the idea of Mr. DOUGLAS' nomination, writes a long letter to the *Delta*, insisting that the only way to harmonize the Democratic Party is to make SALMON P. CHASE the candidate of the Party at Charleston.

The Rhode Island State election takes place in April. The Republican State Committee have issued an address urging the great importance of carrying the State, especially in view of the influence this election will have upon the Presidential contest of November next. The address rebukes that portion of the party who have refused to support the State ticket, and insists that the candidates are all well known citizens, and conservative in their sentiments. The Committee publish a letter from the Congressional delegation of the State, urging the great importance of supporting the Republican nominees.

The Richmond *Examiner* urges the selection of a Southern Democratic candidate for the Presidency—partly on the ground that Northern Presidents have hitherto ruined themselves at home in their efforts to aid the South, and partly because the South, since the JOHN BROWN affair, will not support a Northern candidate with any cordiality. Its special object, of course, is to press Mr. HUNTER'S claims upon the Convention; he is represented to be the only man likely to combine the whole South, and bring it to the aid of the conservatism of the North.

The Washington *States and Union*, reviewing Mr. SEWARD'S speech, denounces him as a Consolidationist, and censures with great emphasis his endeavors to "exalt the power of the popular will as the paramount authority." It considers the doctrine that "the people are supreme over the organisms of the Government, and that the supreme tribunals have no jurisdiction over questions of right which may result in political issues, as a theory of government more dangerous than any before broached by any American statesman.

The Washington correspondent of the North Carolina *Standard* says that the feeling gains ground there, that if DOUGLAS were to be nominated at Charleston there would be a new "Constitutional Party" formed at the South which would divide the vote of the Southern States, and that the apprehension of this danger leads them to look for other candidates. He says HUNTER, of Virginia, is pressed as more certain to carry New-York than any other man, and urges LANE, of Oregon, for Vice-President.

The Richmond *Enquirer* follows up its advocacy of the policy of adopting a clear and unmistakable platform at Charleston, and is equally strenuous against permitting hostility or friendship towards any particular statesman to influence the decision of this question. It says:

"ANY attempt to make the Charleston Convention a pillory for the punishment of any statesman, for the bold assertion of his honest convictions, will convert it into a charnel house of defunct politicians and a ruined party. Blind subserviency is not to be expected in this day and generation. It is only great principles which come sanctioned by the decisions of the Supreme Court, that can demand acquiescence where honest conviction is against them."

A Democratic meeting held in Franklin County, Fla., on Feb. 18, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we deplore the triumph of Black Republicanism in the organization of the present Congress, and condemn the occurrences in Washington, before and after the election of Speaker and Clerk, and think the time has arrived for the "people of these United States" to act, and by their voice and power to hurl all "Forneys" to the "lower deep" in the "sink of their political curse."

At a caucus of the American members of the Louisiana Legislature, a resolution was adopted declaring that they would unite with the Democrats in supporting the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The Newbern *Enquirer* calls on the Opposition in North Carolina to imitate this example.

A Republican Club has been formed in the City of Portland; OTIS CUTLER, President. The *Advertiser* says the meeting at which the organization was perfected "was full and spirited, and indicated that the Republicans of Portland are wide awake."

The Baltimore *Patriot* considers the nomination of Judge BATES by the Opposition as a certainty, and that the Democrats will nominate BRECKINRIDGE and SEYMOUR.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

A number of pastoral changes are to take place this Spring. The South Baptist Church in this City (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S) has engaged the services of Rev. A. B. EARLS for the delivery of a series of week-day evening sermons. There is a strong religious interest in this congregation. Rev. JAMES PRATT, the successor of Rev. DUDLEY TYNG in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of a church in Chicago, at a salary of $4,000. Rev. ORLANDO WITHERSPOON, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, in New-Haven, has received a call to the Rectorship of Trinity Church in Norwich, Conn., and will probably accept. Rev. J. S. EVERINGHAM has resigned the charge of the Baptist Church at South Batta, N. Y., to accept a call from Victory, N. Y. Rev. E. S. WALKER has resigned his charge of the Baptist Church at Dansville, N. Y. Rev. L. E. SPORFORD has resigned his pastorship of the Baptist church at Morris, Otsego county, in this State. Rt. Rev. Dr. SWEENY has been appointed Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of the province of New-Brunswick. Very Rev. J. V. BROWN, of Tennessee, having been appointed Vicar General of that diocese, has removed his residence from Chattanooga to Nashville.

An incident of personal history is told by Rev. Dr. TYNG, in his last letter to the *Independent*: "In one of our large public institutions is an accomplished professor of languages who came a poor boy to my school. His parents had no means of advancing him. He had displayed no particular taste for attainment. His associations had been far down below the prospect of any possible elevation. The Sunday-school brought out his hidden fire, and stirred up the gift that was in him; excited the desire for an education; led him to give himself and his education to God. He struggled through his youth with the noble purpose before him. He found friends in his Sunday-school connection to sustain him. He graduated with the highest collegiate honors. He was able to educate and exalt his whole family. Few who now know and admire him have the least idea where was found the spark of that brilliant exhibition. Yet it was the Sunday-school which took him out of the dust, and inspired him with all his early thoughts and plans. And he has been a faithful teacher in this work through all his manhood since."

A member of the New School Presbyterian Church, who desires that his name may remain unknown, has just made a donation of $5,000 to the American Board. This sum is in addition to his usual annual contribution. The *Evangelist*, in announcing the fact, states that the donor gives it as "a thanks offering" for the increased value of certain investments, which during the late panic seemed to be lost; and further adds that the value of the gift is enhanced by the fact that it comes "from one who has felt aggrieved by the action relating to the Choctaw Mission." Twelve other contributions like this, it is suggested, would cancel the entire indebtedness of the Board. The *Evangelist* appeals to the sympathies of those who are blessed with abundant means. The *Independent*, on the other hand, counsels the Board to reduce its home expenses, and hints that the now vacant Secretaryship might be dispensed with altogether.

A writer in the *Observer* draws a parallel between City and country prayer-meetings, finding much to praise in the manner of conducting the daily meetings still held in the North Dutch Church. It is argued that a prayer-meeting should not be marked by long prayers, extended exhortations, singing of hymns of six and eight verses, nor by continual "calls upon certain venerable brethren to pray;" but, rather, by "an outgushing of the heart, earnest songs of praise, and the narration of fresh religious experience." Then, continues the writer, "the very atmosphere becomes redolent with spirituality." The religious papers unite in the testimony that the spirit and interest of the Fulton-street meetings continue with unabated vigor.

The lines are cast in pleasant places for many of the popular clergymen of the day. One of the religious papers of this City notices the gift to a City pastor of a well-filled purse, a gold watch, a work-basket filled with notes and gold, and sundry smaller tokens of regard from the young and old members of his congregation. Another minister, Rev. CHARLES SWIFT, of Watervville, N. Y., has just been favored with a visit and a purse of $133; Rev. Mr. REED, of Cassville, N. Y., recently had a present of $140 from his congregation,—other clergymen in Western New-York have received similar offerings,—and three ministers in the town of Tamworth, N. H., were simultaneously remembered by their flocks, a few days ago, and their purses amply replenished. All these occasions gave rise to interchanges of social courtesies between pastor and people.

Bishop GOBAT, of Jerusalem, writes that a degree of religious interest has been awakened among the Turkish soldiers of the garrison in that city. The Bishop says: "I have a pious, zealous, and clever Scripture reader who speaks Turkish, and *who has at present eighty soldiers and seven officers who meet with him to read the Bible apparently with great interest.* There is also this year a great stir among the Armenian pilgrims; and the seed is abundantly sown among them notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the higher clergy. I hope the American Missionaries scattered on the plains whence these come, will have many opportunities to water the seed which is being cast among two thousand pilgrims."

The French correspondent of the *Observer*, writing of the Protestants of Hungary, states that the Lutherans of that country have fully harmonized with the Calvinists in the effort to obtain concessions from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. This point is regarded as important, for the reason that the former are more conservative than the latter, and it must, therefore, have taken a great deal to provoke their present opposition to the Government. The petitions against the Imperial Protest were signed by persons belonging to all classes, and the *Observer's* correspondent especially notes that the Protestants of German origin are almost all united in the movement with those of Hungarian race.

The *Metropolitan Record*, the official organ of Archbishop HUGHES, congratulates its Catholic readers on the fact that "the Church is steadily recovering her lost ground, and the effects of the Reformation are gradually disappearing before her onward march." The *Record* adds: "Every week we read of numerous conversions among the ministers of the Church of England, and the day may not be far distant when the sacrifice of the Mass shall be offered up in the grand old minsters and cathedrals which were wrested from the faithful in the days of HENRY the Eighth—the Victor Emanuel of the sixteenth century."

A public meeting was held in Philadelphia on March 7, to take measures for the formation of a Church Anti-Slavery Society—designed to unite Christians of all denominations against the sin of Slavery. The meeting was called to order by Prof. CLEAVELAND, and an address was delivered by Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, of Boston, who set forth the purpose of the proposed organization. The Society elected Prof. CLEAVELAND as President, and adopted a Constitution, with a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Tidings of religious revivals occupy a large space in the columns of our exchanges. The Baptist and Methodist Churches in Williamsburgh, Va., have held simultaneous protracted meetings for the past fortnight, with extraordinary results. Some portions of KANSAS are reported to be in a state of religious excitement, more particularly in the towns of Troy, Iowa Point and Doniphan; and a letter from North Carolina announces that thirty-five persons have just joined the Old School Presbyterian Church in the town of Greensboro'. Similar reports come from many Churches in the vicinity of New-York.

A Missionary Convention has been held in Montpelier, Vt., at which the officiating clergymen were Dr. PERKINS, of Nestoria; Mr. WALKER, of Africa; Mr. CLARK, of Turkey, and Mr. HAZEN, of India. These gentlemen gave interesting accounts of the success of the missionary effort in their respective fields of labor. The meeting continued for two days, and was largely attended. Hundreds of children from Montpelier and the adjacent villages were present during the session, and were addressed by the missionaries.

The New-York *Examiner* is informed, upon excellent authority, that the amount of local missionary effort has greatly increased, within the last two years, in the Northwest, as well as in the East. Churches and Associations are appointing and sustaining their own laborers, in city and town and county evangelization, to an extent that would surprise those who have little faith in what can be done in this direct and unexpensive method of missionary enterprise.

In the City of Milwaukee there are now eight Lutheran churches. A new one for the Germans has just been consecrated. Two others designed exclusively for the Norwegian population of the city. We notice, also, that an effort is being made by Rev. Messrs. CONRAD and MUELHAUSER, of the Wisconsin Synod, to obtain the services of a minister speaking the Bohemian language, for the Bohemian emigrants who have settled in Wisconsin.

The seventh annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces will be held at New-Orleans in April—beginning on Wednesday, 11th, and continuing for one week. A steamer has been chartered at Cincinnati to convey the delegates, and remain at New-Orleans until they are prepared to return. The last Convention was fully attended, and an interesting meeting is anticipated for this year.

The teachers of Sunday Schools connected with the Baptist Sunday School Union met on Thursday evening in the Lecture-room of the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, (Dr. ARMITAGE,) and organized a Baptist Sunday School Union Teachers' Association. THEO. C STARR was elected President; Alfred N. Nesring and J. B. Peck, Vice-Presidents; Alexander Stratton, Secretary; and Geo. H. Stone, Treasurer. Meetings to be held the second Monday evening of every month.

The New-Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Church is to be held at Salem on Wednesday next. The Conference has about 130 members, besides superannuated ministers. Bishop MORRIS will preside at the Conference, and the anniversary of the Bible Society will be held in connection with this meeting. Among the speakers will be Rev. Mr. DWIGHT, of Constantinople.

Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the senior member of the recent Irish deputation to this country, is about to give to the public a narrative of his observations on the "Irish in America, Protestant and Catholic," with striking incidents and interviews which he had while here.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The Sabbath School of Trinity Methodist Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, will celebrate its anniversary at the church on Monday evening. On the same evening the friends of the project for establishing a Second Universalist Society in Brooklyn will meet in the Branch Sunday School room, No. 274 Cumberland-street, in that city.

A missionary meeting will be held, in the evening, at the Church of the Incarnation, in Madison-avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop PAYNE, of the African Mission, Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others.

Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, the Irish Evangelist, will preach, morning and afternoon, at the Cooper Institute. Mr. GUINNESS will also preach every evening of next week, except Saturday, at Dr. MCELROY'S Church in Fourteenth-street.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will preach, morning and evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street. Subjects: "The Whole Duty of Man," and "Liberal Christianity a Rational Faith."

Rev. JAMES A. LITTLE will preach to the young converts in the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, next Thursday evening. Union prayer-meetings are held in this Church every week-day evening.

Bishop JANES will preach in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Church in the morning. Rev. R. S. MACLAY, recently returned from the China Mission, will speak at the same church in the evening.

Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE will preach special sermons in Westminster Church, morning and evening. Subject—"The New Heavens and the New Earth."

Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of Dr. MACAULAY'S Church, in Fifth-avenue.

Afternoon services will be held at the Universalist Mission, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street.

Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation in the evening, at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-avenue.

The Second Universalist Society, Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, worship in the Historical Society Building, Second-avenue, morning and evening.

Rev. CHARLES PURVIANCE, of Philadelphia, will preach in the evening at St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Broome-street.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, upon the "Destruction of Tyre and Phenicia."

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will speak at GOLDBECK'S Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, in the evening.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will speak, morning and evening, at DODWORTH'S Hall, for the benefit of Spiritualists.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak, afternoon and evening, at Hope Chapel.

Second Advent discourses will be delivered, afternoon and evening, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE SURGEONS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE WHEN REQUIRED—REINSTATEMENTS—PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE MODE OF TRANSFERRING AND DETAILING MEN, &c.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, all the members present, in secret session.

In consequence of the expense of calling in surgeons and physicians outside the Department, in cases of exigency, it was resolved to station members of the surgical force in places where they may be called upon at any moment, by means of the Police telegraph.

Officers Thomas Barr, John Sullivan, P. McVey and Dennis Marrin, of the old force, were reinstated.

J. M. Miller, of the Eighth Ward, was made Sergeant.

Mr. Charles Robinson, the Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, and inventor of the instruments in use in this City and in Brooklyn, was appointed Inspect orof the Telegraph, at a salary of $800 per annum.

Commissioner BAILY offered a resolution providing for a change in the method of detailing and transferring the members of the force. It is understood that the plan will allow the members of the Board to have that power over policemen from the Districts which the individual members represent. Mr. BOWEN, who represents Westchester and Richmond Counties, will, however, have his usual voice in the matter; such, it is said, is the general feature of the plan. The resolution was tabled.

Complaint was made during the session that Capt. Coulter, of the Twenty-second Ward, has not yet resigned, although he has for some time held the post of Harbor Master—thus drawing two snug salaries at once. Another captain, it is said, holds a position in the United States Navy.

A Committee was authorized to report the number of the old Municipal force claiming to be entitled to restoration, and to payment of their back salaries; also, such facts as can be gathered, either favorable or adverse, to their chances of succeeding in the courts, together with any other information on the subject that the Committee can procure. It is said that there are now about four hundred members of the old force who, according to the views of Mayor WOOD, are entitled to reinstatement. The Republicans, however, seem to think there are but about sixty or seventy. Most, if not all, of those who have been reinstated, have signed off claims to back pay.

Nothing was done about the appointment of a General Superintendent. The Board is probably waiting for the action of the Legislature.

A RUN THROUGH THE DEPARTMENTS.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the opening of the bids for the working of the Eleventh-avenue from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, and also for the building of two steam fire engines, to be placed in charge of the members of Southwark Company No. 38 and Engine Company No. 29. With reference to the Eleventh-avenue contract, to which allusion was made a day or two since, there were nine bids, ranging from $13,719 to $21,931, and the contract has not yet been awarded, though Mr. WALKER will undoubtedly claim it, if, by some mathematical or astronomical process, he can get rid of twenty-four hours, for it is a remarkable fact that in two bids involving an amount of $14,000 (nearly) there is only a variation of seventy-five cents, and it occurs in this wise: the bid of GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM & Co., amounting to $13,719 75. In drawing up the specifications, the quantity of rock to be excavated, of earth to be carted away, and of filling, is estimated by surveyors, on whose report the specifications are drawn up. In addition to this is to be estimated the pay of an inspector at $2 per day for the time fixed on by the contractor. Messrs. BUCKINGHAM & Co. agree to complete the work in *six months*. Mr. WALKER does not specify any length of time, but this by usage, and as well understood by contractors, means 12 months, or 312 days, and is so construed invariably. But here come the mathematical and astronomical calculations. The year 1860 happens, thanks to his Imperial Highness NAPOLEON I, to contain 366 days, therefore Mr. BUCKINGHAM actually gains twenty-four hours on his opponent, as there are 314 working days in this year, and thus, though the mean of his contract is seventy-five cents higher than that of Mr. WALKER, he will probably secure it by the difference in time, to which of course he is entitled, as that will reduce the inspector's pay by one day, or two dollars, making his bid the lowest by twenty-five cents. This is probably as close calculation as ever came under the observation of any official, and we recommend to high contracting parties who may hereafter put in bids for Corporation jobs, not to forget that every fourth year contains 366 days. The Street Commissioner, who, as every one knows, is an accomplished scholar, and a graduate with high honors at West Point, intends to devote his attention to this problem, thus singularly presented, and when we shall have received his decision, it will, we doubt not, whichever way it may tend, teach contractors to look more carefully at the almanac. The contract for building a carriage for Hose Co. No. 2, was awarded to C. E. HARRISON, the *only bidder*, and we emphasize this because the opening of the bids for the construction of the steam-engines for Nos. 38 and 29, was postponed for the reason that there was but one bidder. But—and everything has its but—Messrs. LEE & LARNED, who own the patent for the rotary-pump, which is the main feature of the steam fire engines, of course control that patent, and were about to put in a bid, but under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that they were the patentees, and of course could be the only bidders, the Street Commissioner withdrew the proposals before the hour announced for the reception of bids.

The Street Commissioner expresses himself under great obligations to the TIMES for reminding him of that trifling obstruction of a three-story house on the corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, noticed a day or two since. He sent up forthwith his forces, in the shape of a hand-bill, warning owners, tenants or occupants, that if not removed within a certain time, he would remove it, for which latter promise we doubt not the contractor would be abundantly grateful. Of course, we do not pretend to know what mesmeric or spiritual power there might be in the printed notice dispatched by the Street Commissioner, but if it has the power to draw that house away from the street, he may look out for an impeachment on the ground of exercising witchcraft. The contractor was allowed five weeks in which to remove the building referred to; but, as we have seen many a larger house turned inside out in as many hours, we shall not blame the Street Commissioner if he exercises the prerogatives of his office in this present regard.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Judge BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation, is engaged in drawing up a form of contract which shall meet all necessary requirements, and which neither contractors nor members of the Board can dodge; of course, it is scarcely to be expected that any thing which so effectually shuts down the gates of outside profits will be adopted, yet while there is life there is hope, and we are among those who hope for a relief from the thraldom of our present misrule; and, yet, again, the men employed in cleaning the streets have not been paid since the 28th of January, at which, of course, they clamor loudly, especially as they receive no interest on back dues. It is a great pity that a city like New-York should lie under the imputation, even for a single hour, of not paying those who serve them faithfully; but the citizens of this "great, growing and prosperous" metropolis—we think we have quoted aright—must learn to obey that most ancient and most instructive maxim, "Bear and Forbear."

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Mayor's Office did not present anything of interest yesterday, except a case of real hard-heartedness on the part of the Mayor, of which we scarcely thought him capable. A daughter of the Emerald Isle, rejoicing in the euphonious name of WINNIFRED, and by the way, she was an antiquated daughter—came to seek redress against one PATRICK MCQUADE. PATRICK had courted her constantly since November last; had sworn more oaths and taken more vows than would have sunk a modern sloop-of-war, if properly weighed. She believed him, and on the 8th day of January, he being of course a good "Dimmicrat," wished to celebrate the day. WINNIFRED gave him $19 and a "gould ring," and the next day, as soon as PAT. was sober enough to speak, he promised marriage. On Thursday of last week PATRICK announced that all necessary preparations were made for their nuptials, and on the strength of this assurance, borrowed WINNIFRED'S last money, ($10) with which he decamped; and he has not only not married her, but she has "never laid eyes on him since;" and she wanted the Mayor to find him and make him marry her. We won't say that the Mayor saw WINNIFRED in person, for if he had, we should certainly feel bound to condemn him for compelling any man to marry WINNIFRED; but if we were in PAT MCQUADE'S place, we would pay back the $29 and the value of the "gould ring," and thank the gods for being so easily quit. WINNIFRED left the office sobbing and crying, but whether for the loss of her $29 and the "gould ring," or for the husband, we do not presume to say.

INTERESTING TO EMIGRANTS AND TAX-PAYERS.

The proposition made at a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration by ELIJAH F. PURDY, for the abolition of the commutation tax on emigrant passengers, is full of interest to the tax-payer and the emigrant. This commutation tax is not paid directly by the emigrant, but by the shippers. Thus, for all aliens arriving at this port, who have never been to this country previously, the shippers are bound to pay into the Emigration fund the sum of two dollars each. Unless paid within a specified time, this sum becomes a lien upon the ship, which is liable to attachment and sale for its recovery. Of course this tax is reimbursed to the shippers by the passage-money.

The plea for the imposition of this tax is, that the fund created by it is a species of insurance of the emigrant against want of the necessaries of life during the first five years of their stay in this country, as during that period they will be accommodated at any of the institutions of the Commissioners, or by the counties, at the Commissioners' expense. The institutions on Ward's Island are exclusively under the control of the Commissioners for this purpose, and, instead of being Almshouses, may be considered as the property of the emigrants *en masse*—the Commissioners being, as it were, but trustees. The fund derived from the commutation tax has nearly sufficed to meet the demands of needy emigrants since the establishment of the Commission in May, 1847.

Mr. PURDY, on calling for the information on which to base his movement for the abolition of this commutation tax, urged that the tax was not democratic; that it was an unjust extortion from the emigrant, and a drawback on the prosperity of the country; and that no such tax is imposed on our citizens who visit foreign countries. It is also urged that a large proportion of our emigrants, especially those who come by the steamers, are well off in a pecuniary sense, and so far from being liable to become a charge on the country, are likely to be a benefit to it, and that it is therefore unjust for them to be called upon to pay for such emigrants as do become a charge.

Another phase of the question is, the extent to which tax-payers are interested in its decision. During the thirteen years that the Commission has been in operation upwards of two million emigrants have arrived at this port, who paid over $4,000,000 into the commutation fund. If this tax is abolished, the tax-payers of the State will have that nice little bill to foot in addition to their present rather onerous burden. How will the tax-payers like that?

Movements of the Steamboats.

NAVIGATION RESUMED ON THE HUDSON—NEW STEAMER FOR THE SOUND.

Signs of returning animation are everywhere visible among the steamboats and other floating craft which congregate about the piers of West-street. The shrill sound of steam escaping from overcharged boilers, the ring of bells on board of departing steamers, and the impatient rush

The Pardon of Cavness.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR LETCHER, ETC.

POWHATTAN HOUSE, March 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR: I saw a statement in the New-York Herald, concerning an interview which I had with the President of the United States, and also remarking that I had an "assurance" from Gov. LETCHER that I should have a hearing before the "Committee on Pardons."

I had an interview with the President. He was exceedingly kind to me, as I understand he is to everybody. He listened attentively to the peculiar grounds upon which I thought it appropriate to ask a certain moment and description of assistance from him, and then decidedly declined to interfere.

Such is the amount of truth in the "statement." The rest is news.

Gov. LETCHER gave me NO "assurances" of any sort except a very kind promise of an introduction to some Judge of the Court of Appeals, if I came here to conduct STEVENS' appeal from the Circuit Court. The hearing before the Committee so generously accorded to me, was obtained by going up to the Capitol accosting the first Senator I met stating my errand and my name, and asking for it! I never was in the city before, and had not a single acquaintance in it! I may mistake, but I do not believe that such a courteous, magnanimous action would be performed for a person coming upon such an errand by any other Legislature in the world. I will add that in other parts of Virginia I have been well treated, but here I have experienced a hospitality that I have as yet done nothing to merit—that no stranger could have a right to expect, and that will make me remember the City of Richmond very long. Respectfully yours,

GEO. SENNOTT.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 9.

$1,000	Ind. State 5s	88	
4,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	
7,000	do	90¾	
5,000	do	90⅝	
5,000	do	90¾	
1,000	Virgin. State 6s	98	
10,000	Missouri State 6s	81¾	
5,000	do	81½	
3,000	Mich. State 6s	100	
4,000	E. R. 2d M. B. ex	93¾	
5,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	
3,000	M. C. R. 8 per c.	95	
1,000	1st M. Ft. W. & C. B.	96	
1,000	M. So. & Ft. W. & C. B. 6s		
14,000	G. & C. 2d M. B.	98	
2,000	I. E. & W. 1st M. B	70	
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	98¾	
1,000	Del. Lk. & W. 2d m.	90½	
10	Bank of America	109¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co	83	
100	Hudson River R	39½	
200	New-York Cen. R.	73½	
200	do	73¾	
500	do	b60	74½
1150	do	74	
100	do	s10	74
1200	do	s60	74
300	do	s60	74⅝
600	do	b60	74¼
600	do	74¾	
200	do	s30	74⅜
250	do	74⅜	
1600	do	b60	74⅜
200	do	s10	74⅜
1200	do	74⅜	
550	do	s10	74⅜
600	do	b60	74⅜
900	do	b60	74⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60	94
50	do	94	
100	do	s60	94
450	do	s60	94
50	do	b60	94⅝
50	do	94½	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	
5,000	do	90¾	
4,000	N. C. State 6s	97	
20,000	Missouri 8.6s	s30	81¾
10,000	do	81½	
12,000	E. R. 3d M. B.	83	76
3,000	Lack. & W. 1st M	94	
75	Phenix Bank	107½	
6	Metropolitan B'k	110	
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	94¼	
50	do	s60	94
22	do	94½	
50	do	94	
100	Del. L. & W. R.	87	
386	N. Y. Cen. R.	74¼	
1200	do	74½	
100	do	b4	74½
50	do	b60	74⅜
200	do	b30	74⅜
50	do	s30	74⅜
150	do	s60	73⅝
700	do	s30	73½
100	do	s60	73½
100	do	74	
210	do	s10	74
200	do	b30	74½
100	do	b3	74½
120	Harlem R. pf	34	
300	do	b30	34½
100	do	b30	34½
100	do	34¼	
5	Second-av. R.	98	
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	37	
550	Reading R.	s30	42¼
100	do	s60	42½
200	do	42¾	
50	Del. L. & W. R.	87	
100	do	b30	18
60	Panama Railroad	133½	
100	do	133¾	
250	do	b30	133¾
100	Ill. Central R.	b30	60¾
200	do	61	
500	do	60¾	
100	do	s60	60¾
100	do	60½	
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	89½	
250	Gal. & Chic. R	59⅛	
100	do	b60	59⅛
50	do	s10	59¼
250	do	59⅜	
200	do	59⅜	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60	20¾
100	do	s10	74¾
50	do	b30	20⅞
1400	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	64½	
100	do	64¾	
300	do	b30	64¾
600	do	b60	64¾
200	do	s10	64¾
300	do	b60	64⅞
50	Del. & H. Ca'l Co.	s25	94½
50	do	b60	95
9	do	94¾	

FRIDAY, March 9—P. M.

We have had a day of unusual excitement on the Stock Exchange. The additional turn upon the *short* sellers of New-York Central and the Western Shares is one of the sharpest known on the Street since early in September last. It was foreshadowed, though not immediately, by the operations in these Stocks since this day week. The rise had been gradual, but to all appearances sure, up to last evening, when the market closed with a generally firm tone though without indicating any large additional rise to-day. Early this forenoon, before the meeting of the Brokers at the regular Board, considerable eager purchases of New-York Central were made at 72⅛@73@73½ ₱ cent., as against 72⅛@¾ at the close yesterday. When the Board reached the Stock, 73½ ₱ cent. was bid, then 73¾ and then the demand rapidly advanced the price to 74½ cash, and 74¾ buyer 60 days. These rates, it will be noticed from the first printed list, brought out over eleven thousand shares. On the Street, a reaction was generally looked for, but no material decline was felt, and at the Second Board large additional sales were made at 74½@¾ ₱ cent., and after the adjournment at 74½@74 ₱ cent.; raising the total transactions of the day, including the Street sales, as nearly as we can reckon, to *eighteen thousand shares!* At the very close, some private telegraphs were received from Albany, to the effect that the Assembly, in endeavoring to perfect the *Tolling* measure, passed to a third reading yesterday, had refused to advance the limit of passenger fares on the Central to 2½ cents the mile, and some few sales were ventured upon the effect of this news. At the same time the whole course, and especially the heavy demand for the Stock to-day, coupled with the growing difficulties in both branches of the Legislature in reporting complete, in an acceptable form, *any Tolling measure—Pro Rating* being, for the present, out of the question—seems to strengthen the belief that the final action at Albany will not prove very unfavorable to either of the great Railways The call for cash Stock to-day no doubt partly, if not in the main degree, caused the excitement in prices, but even after these deliveries were made, the demand relapsed but partially. The largest *short* contracts were promptly met, and the troubles in the Street, growing out of the rise, are of less moment than upon the *Bull* turn last Fall, when several prominent operators at the Board lost their seats. The further rise in the Western Stocks, it will be noticed, is fully equal to 1 ₱ cent. since yesterday, with a very large demand: Rock Island at 64½; Galena, 59½; Toledo, 20¾; Michigan Central, 40¼@½; Illinois Central, 61@61½; and Michigan Southern Old Stock, $8¼. The general rise was also felt again on the Coal Shares. Reading was done as high as 42½, and Delaware and Hudson 94⅞ ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem and Erie Shares were all firm, but, with no important movement. Panama and Pacific were also firm, attracting, however, only a partial degree of speculation. The general Share list at 4 o'clock closed firm; the last sales of New-York Central a fraction off from the printed sales say 73¾@¾. The printed and Street sales of the day on the whole list reach full *thirty-five thousand shares*.

The Federal securities were held above the top bids of yesterday. For the Texas Indemnity 5s, 101 ₱ cent. was bid; for the coupons of 1874 101½ bid and 102 asked, and for the registered certificates of 1874, the quotation is called 101¾@102¼ interest from Jan. 1. There was an additional rise on Missouris, to 81⅝@¾, without bringing out the usual daily supply of stock; and Virginias closed 94¾@95 ₱ cent. Tennessees rose to 90¾, sales, and North Carolinas to 97 ₱ cent. The Railway mortgages dealt in at the Board were all firm, and the few parcels offered were taken at extreme prices, except Erie seconds, which are not so high by 1@1½ as yesterday. Illinois Central Constructions are scarce, and 90½ was quoted outside the Board. The whole Bond list closed firm.

The Exchanges for the *Edinburgh* to-morrow were done principally at 108¾ on London, and 5.16¼ on Paris. The opportunity is not a favorite one, and most of the demand goes over until the Cunarder direct on Wednesday. In Money, no alteration in rates is quoted. There is a fair movement among the borrowers and lenders on Stocks at 5@6 ₱ cent. Discounts steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Customs to-day are $128,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $5,000; payments are $312,000; balance this afternoon, $8,306,169.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of February were:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$44,377 73	$48,030 76
Freight	58,962 79	49,811 25
Miscellaneous	5,166 34	5,040 34
Total	$107,748 86	$102,950 35

Of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad:

February, 1860	$67,325	
February, 1859		$56,937
Increase		$10,388

The quotations of GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, for out-of-town Bank Notes are as follows:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	1¾
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La	1 @1¼
New-Jersey	1-5	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	2¼ @2¾
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	1 @1¼
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ ⅜	Missouri	2¼
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜	Free Indiana	1¾
Maryland	¼@ ⅜	Tennessee	1¾
Virginia	¼@1	Michigan	1
North Carolina	1 @1¼	Canada	¾
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝		

The earnings of the Illinois Central Road for the first week of March are as follows:

1860	$45,300	1859	$33,456
Increase			$11,855

The net receipts of the Harlem Railroad for the month of February were as follows:

1859	$84,229 54	1860	$95,665 97
Increase			$11,436 43

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,092,568	$2,364,670	$2,334 994
Thrown on Market	1,431,445	2,415,788	2,389,221
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$10,794,783	$26 804,483	$28,780,915
Thrown on Market	13,957,590	27,959,675	29,695,161

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,475	$746,989	62	$16,340	161	$43,798
Mf. of Cotton	1,187	384,086	75	17,931	295	77,009
Mf. of Silk	1,296	794,528	7	1,699	19	14 523
Mf. of Flax	454	154 875	43	10 881	130	27,643
Miscellan's	2,055	136,893	4,761	27,472	1,981	134,377
Total	6,457	$2,911,371	4,963	$73,613	756	177,850
		73 623				2,311,371

Total Entered....$2,294 994 Total Marketed..$2,389,221

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 3.	Feb. 25.	Specie. March 3.	Feb. 25.
Citizens' Bank	$5,498,337	$5,512,065	$3,811,421	$3,712,561
Canal Bank	1,882,721	1,780 111	1,048,850	1,041,732
Louisiana	3,617,481	3,437,592	1,628,964	1,764.164
Louis'na State	5,623,162	5,330,978	3,590 690	3,561,043
Mec. & Traders	1,589,258	1,550,994	395 481	452,969
Bank of N. O.	1,828,984	1,645,497	461,510	495,341
Southern Bk	238 457	222,456	329,152	202,607
Union Bank	1,712,600	1,770,471	535,175	546,929
Merchants' Bk	671,177	758,375	330,439	320,194
Crescent City	1,227,435	1,239 343	237,080	229,612
Bk. of America	1,171,597	1,146 405	544,241	492,322
Total	24,946,210	24,395,287	12,952,008	12 945 0.4
Increase	$550,923		Increase	$6,329

Banks.	Circulation. March 3.	Feb. 25.	Deposits. March 3.	Feb. 25.
Citizens' Bank	$5,321,885	$5,196,790	$4,664,931	$4,582,386
Canal Bank	1,613,560	1,600,865	1,073,980	1,066,195
Louisiana	898,439	862,064	3,765,180	3,866,323
Louis'na State	3,004,740	2,928,195	5,744,261	5,356,682
Mec. & Traders	424,795	422,810	975,392	958,204
Bank of N. O.	670 652	670,750	1,208 842	1,257,294
Southern Bk	291,560	291,905	428,940	415 376
Union Bank	629,435	689,075	1,130,820	1,271,999
Merchants' Bk	440,795	441 945	600 941	636,649
Crescent City	288,585	279 575	429,880	429 401
Bk. of America	248,965	246,545	1,183,752	1,120,894
Total	13,850,399	13,600,419	21,406,708	20,850 813
Increase	$249,980		Increase	$555,895

Banks.	Exchange. March 3.	Feb. 25.	Due Dis. Banks. March 3.	Feb. 25.
Citizens' Bank	$2 882 628	$3,776,959	$244,439	$353,962
Canal Bank	1,469,155	1,533,652	139,825	218,492
Louisiana	725,876	679,345	155,678	275 931
Louis'na State	836,138	763,790	384 981	233,904
Mec. & Traders	327.749	238,614	15 768	74,765
Bank of N. O.	440,545	460,300	124,605	166,284
Southern Bk	992 632	1,112,187		
Union Bank	151,834	277,156	121,019	231,537
Merchants' Bk	127,107	105,952	79,096	72,209
Crescent City	71,965	62 290	10,909	6,042
Bk. of America	1,224	13,834	15,156	8,131
Total	$8,027,053	$8,083,929	$1,292,476	$1,635 257
Decrease	$56,876		Decrease	$342,781

Sales of Real Estate at Auction—MARCH 8.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 80 West 23d-st., 25x98	$19,500
House and lot No. 419 Broome-st., 54x109	16.800
House and lot No. 417 Broome-st., 25x112	16 600
House and lot No. 52 White-st., 30x103	27,950
House and lot No. 139 Duane-st., 25x175	27,000

BY W. H. FRANKLIN & CO.

House and lot No. 155 Union-st., 23.3x100	$4,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 3,942 bbls. Flour, 9,460 bushels Corn, 715 bushels Oats, 420 bushels Malt, 4,519 packages Provisions, and 302 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 65 bbls., at $2 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request, including Adamantine, at 17½c.@19c. ₱ lb., usual credit.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 135 bags Laguayra, part at 13¼c.; 850 bags Jamaica at 12¾c. @13c.; 2,100 bags Rio at 12⅝c.@13c., chiefly at 13c.; and 300 bags Bahia at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has been in good demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 120 tons Maracaibo Fustic on terms not ascertained.

DRY GOODS—The public sales of Linens, Carpets, &c., to-day, passed off rather spiritedly, as for most of the other grades sold, generally satisfactory prices were obtained.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and slack request, within a range of from $3 62½@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are sparingly offered, and are salable, including large No. 1, at $16 75@$17 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively request at firmer prices for really desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 12,750 bbls., including inferior to choice superfine State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly within the range; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 35@ $5 65, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 20 @$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 45@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$6; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 20, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 05	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 25	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	6 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 15	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices. The reported sales comprise 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in fair requtest including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 85@$7 25 ₱ bbl. About 225 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 60@ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 65@3 70 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at, however, prices which have not been satisfactory to the principal sellers. Hence business has been somewhat restricted. We have heard of sales of 36,500 bushels, including inferior white Canada, at $1 51½, delivered; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 25; Chicago Spring, on private terms; and State at $1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet, yet quoted steady at 78c.@81c. for yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid, at 85c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request at full rates; sales 8,000 bushels State, at 78c @80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and depressed, including Canada at 43½c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c. @44c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market has been decidedly brisker for most kinds of Flour, during the week. On Saturday and Monday a good general inquiry prevailed, at rising prices. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, low grades, especially of State, were not much sought after, while the better qualities were in lively request; the latter advanced. Yesterday, State brands attracted more attention, at firmer rates. Other descriptions were also in pretty active demand, and the market favored sellers. The supplies in the hands of receivers have been much reduced by the extensive sales, the arrivals having been quite limited. The trade closed vigorously. Southern Flour has been very freely dealt in, at materially improved prices, the market closing buoyantly; holders were not eager to sell at even the advanced rates. Canada Flour has been in fair request, and prices have favored sellers. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 88,750 bbls. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, at unchanged quotations. Corn Meal has been in slack demand at about former rates. Wheat has been more inquired for during the last week than during any preceding week, for some time past. The demand has been good for lots wanted by millers, who have been the principal buyers. Shippers have not made any extensive purchases. Prices of all descriptions, especially of White, have improved materially. At the close, holders were asking even higher rates than those current a day or two ago. The receipts have been insignificant. Yesterday the transactions were large, and with a good speculative demand, the market closed very firm. The total sales of Wheat during the past week have been 143,000 bushels. Corn has not varied much; the supply and requirements of buyers have been moderate. Yesterday Yellow was scarce, and held with more firmness; White was inactive, yet steady. Rye has been more freely offered than it has been wanted by purchasers, and prices have been depressed. Barley has been in good request at buoyant rates. Oats have been less sought after, and prices have declined."

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	March 8. 1860.	March 5. 1860.	March 8. 1859.
Flour, bbls	32,566	31,074	41,572
Wheat, Spring, bush	406,668	309,128	1,227,637
Wheat, red, bush	9,654	230,573	7,829
Wheat, white, bush	507	10,311	346
Total Wheat, bush	416,849	545,916	1,345 812
Corn, bush	726,694	33,446	8,792
Oats, bush	148.250	119,725	87,082
Rye, bush	6,187		
Barley, bush	18,412	60,551	50,383
Total Grain, bush	1,328,362	768,758	1,491 869

The St. Louis *Republican* says that an intelligent observer, who has just returned from a trip along the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois River, as far down as Bath, reports the following as the amount of Corn in store at the points named:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
At Lockport	80 000	At Spring Bay	30,000
At Joliet	30,000	At Rome	10,000
At Morris	200,000	At Peoria	50.000
At Seneca	50,000	At Pekin	175,000
At Marseilles	25 000	At Spring Lake	50,000
At Ottawa	200,000	At Copperas Creek	25,000
At Peru & Lasalle	40 000	At Havana	300,000
At Henry	75,000	At Bath	100,000
At Lacol	50,000		
At Chillicothe	65,000	Grand Total	1,425,000

There are several places intervening between the above named points, but they are not very important. The great bulk of this corn will probably come to Chicago, Bath being the point where the corn usually turns this way. The canal, it is expected, will open early—probably about the 12th or 15th of March. Should it be later, considerable may go southward, as the river is now open to Lasalle, and several boat loads have been already shipped from some of the above points for St. Louis. With the present fine weather, however, an early opening is highly probable.'

HAY—We have heard of sales of 500 bales North River within our former range.

HIDES—The market has been moderately inactive. Holders are firm, and refuse to make any concession in prices. The receipts continue liberal and the stock remains about the same. The principal sales have been: 3,500 Buenos Ayres, for export, 23c., cash; 1,000 Rio Grande, 24c., 4 months; 1,100 Chegues, 21c., do.; 1,200 Texas, 18½c. @19c., do.; 4,000 Penang Cu., 12¾c., do.; 1,500 Porto Cabello, 21¾c., do.; 1,500 Maracaibo, 21¾c., do.

HOPS—Sales 45 bales last year's crop at 6c.@15c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The transactions have been limited. Prices have not varied materially.

LEAD—Has attracted less attention at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair request at former figures. Receipts have been limited.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 270 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@48c., mainly at 48c.; 111 hhds. English Island on terms not ascertained; a small lot of Porto Rico at 40c., and 75 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last quoted. Resin has been quiet within our former range. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at 48c.@48¾c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and steady at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $18 12½@ $18 25 for new Mess; $17 10@$17 25 for old Mess; $14 62½@$14 75 for new prime, and $12 50 for old prime, ₱ bbl., with sales of 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is more active, chiefly at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair demand; sales have been reported since our last of 900 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 10¾c.@11¾c., and 450 kegs at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25 @$5 50 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@ $19, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 225 tcs., at $3 75@$4 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, and prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 750 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅞c.@7¾c., Porto Rico at 7½c.@7¾c., and some New-Orleans and Texas on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 pounds have been effected at about former rates.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was well attended, and was quite successful. The bulk of the catalogue found buyers, including Gunpowder at 36c.@37c.; Imperial at 32c.@49½c.; Hyson 34c.@39c.; Young Hyson, 27c.@51¾c.; Oolong, 36½c.@60c.; Congou 26c.@ 29c.; Souchong, 36c.@45½c.; Powchong 43c., ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in, and prices have partially favored buyers.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 5½c.@11¾c.; 254 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@18c.; 26 cases Florida, at 12c.@27½c.; 327 bales Havana, at 25c.@50c.; with 702 bales Cuba, and 235 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 250 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d.; with 6,000 gallons oil, at 25s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. For Bremen, 250 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.; and 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 4d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March. 9, 1860.

MEATS.

The business of the week has been very unsatisfactory to butchers and dealers. The inquiry has been remarkably limited even for this season of Lent. Yet prices have been stationary.

Beef, sides, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Lamb, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Light sales of most kinds have been effected during the week. The changes in prices have not been very important.

Chickens, Ducks' Co., ₱ lb	15	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	75	@1	12½
Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@	15
Turkeys, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	9	@	12½
Ducks, ₱ lb	17	@	22
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@2	25
Pigeons, tame, ₱ dozen	1 50	@2	00
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	87½
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@1	00
Widgeon, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Teal, ₱ pair	56	@	75
Mallard	1 00	@1	25
Pheasants, English, ₱ pair	3 50	@	—
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₱ dozen	1 37½	@1	75
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Wild Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	22
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@1	25
Venison, ₱ lb	6	@	10

FISH.

The demand has been moderate for the season. Quotations are essentially unaltered.

Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Pickerel, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Whitefish, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Catfish, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Black Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Haddock, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Shad, each	31	@	62
Smelts, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The market has been less freely supplied with the principal kinds, for which somewhat higher prices have been claimed. The business, however, has been restricted.

Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@2	75
Potatoes, Buckeys, ₱ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, Pecan-blows, ₱ bbl	1 62½	@1	87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@1	75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@1	00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@4	00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 25	@1	50
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	56
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@	31
Parsnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Carrots	44	@	50
Beets, ₱ basket	44	@	50
Onions, ₱ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	62	@1	00
Cabbage, each	7	@	10
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	1 00	@1	50
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Rhubard, ₱ bunch	7	@	9
Leeks, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Garlic, ₱ bunch

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

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☞ Mr. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAIRY CIRCLE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE OCTOROON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—DIANE DE LYS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate Mr. FITCH introduced a bill to provide for the public printing, and Mr. BRIGHT another for the enlargement of the grounds around the capitol. Petitions for a revised tariff were presented by Mr. CAMERON. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. SMITH was passed, with an amendment making similar grants to the widows of Gens. MACOMB and RILEY. Mr. THADDEUS HYATT was brought to the bar of the Senate, where he replied in writing to the questions heretofore propounded to him. He took the ground, which he endeavored to sustain by numerous citations of parliamentary and legal precedents, that the Senate possesses no power to compel his attendance, and that while he might consent to answer the interrogatories of the committee, he should do so under protest. The answer occupied two hours in the reading, and was frequently interrupted by motions on both the Republican and Democratic sides, to refer the papers to a Committee. At the close, Mr. MASON moved a resolution, which was adopted, that HYATT be placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the Committee should be ready to take his testimony. The Speaker of the House announced the Special Committees upon the Pacific Railroad, and Mr. COVODE'S Investigation into the abuse of Executive Patronage. Mr. CARTER endeavored vainly to obtain a hearing in reply to Mr. ADRAIN upon the Seventh Regiment Entertainment. Mr. GURLEY'S bill reforming the Printing coming up at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, provoked a violent discussion, in which the Democrats took a leading part, declaring that the measure had nothing reformatory in its character; that it was in fact an attempt to coerce the Senate Printer into a bargain with the Printer of the House, and to enable the latter to acquire plunder otherwise beyond his reach. The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. BARKSDALE of Mississippi, laid on the table by a vote of 98 to 65.

The *Nova Scotian* brings the usual one day later dispatch from Queenstown, with news to Feb. 23. The additional advices are of interest. Rumors were circulated of a new attempt having been made upon the life of NAPOLEON III. No particulars had become public. A rumor also obtained currency that VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the Two Sicilies inviting them to insurrection. The arming in Piedmont was proceeding with unexampled vigor. From Morocco we hear tidings of a reverse suffered by the Spaniards in a recent sortie of the Moors. The Madrid papers call upon the Government to throw greater energy into the conduct of the war.

The packet ship *De Witt Clinton* from Liverpool for New-York, went ashore on Squan Beach, last Thursday. The passengers were rescued yesterday by the pilot boat *Number Sixteen* and brought safely to this City, arriving last evening. The vessel, it is thought, may be got off.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, brings Havana advices to the 5th. There is nothing important. The jubilations upon the capture of Tetuan were unabated. Sugars were dull; freights improved.

The Legislature of Liberia adjourned on the 14th of January, after having been in session thirty-six days. President BENSON had delivered his inaugural address, in which he exhorted the people to refrain from contention, and urged them to labor for the diffusion of knowledge and religion throughout the Republic. Our Correspondent announces the arrival of the United States frigate *San Jacinto* at Liberia. At Loando she had fallen in with the African squadron. It had been actively engaged in watching the slavers on the coast, but had not effected the capture of any very recently. The atrocities for which the King of Dahomey has become notorious, continued to be perpetrated. He had, it was reported, engaged to furnish a cargo of slaves monthly to the dealers, and vessels had been procured to receive the negroes.

Advices from Santa Fé to Feb. 13, reached Independence, Mo., yesterday. Business is reported as very dull, and serious apprehensions were felt at Fort Union of an attack from the Mexicans and Indians, who are said to be in league to capture that port, but active defensive preparations were in progress. The mail met no hostile Indians on the route. The conductor of the mail reports that large quantities of gold from Pike's Peak had been carried into New-Mexico, and that the emigration thither to the mines would be large.

Gov. LETCHER of Virginia, having made a requisition upon Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, for the surrender of OWEN BROWN and FRANCIS MERRIAM, the Ohio Executive has renewed the refusal to surrender given on a former occasion. The Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, which has had the application for a commutation of the sentence of STEVENS and HAZLETT, have reported in favor of non-interference with the death sentence. It will therefore be executed.

The Virginia House of Delegates yesterday adopted resolutions hostile to a Southern Conference, by a vote of 90 to 42

In the State Legislature yesterday two bills, which may fairly be regarded as correlative, passed either House. The Canal Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, while the Railroad Toll bill went through the Assembly. The Quarantine bill was ordered to a third reading by the Senate in Committee of the Whole. That enabling members of Religious and Charitable Societies to vote by proxy was also ordered to a third reading and made the special order for Tuesday. Upon the resolutions in regard to the Judiciary, a long discussion arose, which was finally postponed to April 2. The Assembly laid over the Albany and Susquehanna Subsidy bill to Monday, and the following bills were passed: To authorize a double railroad track through Grand-street &c., Brooklyn, to Newtown; to amend the act authorizing the formation of companies to navigate lakes and rivers; to provide for the appointment of Deputy-Inspectors of Gas Meters, wherever gas meters are manufactured; making appropriations for the payment of the Canal Debt and the maintenance of the Canals of the State; supplementary to the general railroad act, (relates to proceedings for the sale of roads under mortgage;) to amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

The Police Commissioners yesterday decided to station the Surgical force at points where they may be called upon in any exigency, thus saving the cost of outside help. Four of the old police were reinstated. Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON was made Inspector of Telegraphs. A movement was made to have the Commissioners from the different counties take charge of detailing the force from such counties. A Committee was authorized to report as to the claims of the old police. It is stated that two Captains in the Department are drawing extra salaries—one as Harbor Master, and the other as an officer in the Navy.

There was much excitement in the Stock Market, the speculation for the rise being quite general and the sales unusually heavy, at a further advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. Exchange for this day's packet was done on London at 108¾, and on Paris f. 5.16¾. Nothing new in Money affairs.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*, at steady prices. An active demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat, which were firmer. Corn, Rye, and Oats were quiet. Provisions, Groceries, Spirits Turpentine, Tobacco, Candles, Hides, and Leather were in request. The movements in other branches of business were restricted.

Our Mexican Relations.

It seems to be generally understood, that a movement is on foot which, unless checked, will pretty certainly plunge us into another war with Mexico. The maraudings of the freebooter CORTINAS, with his band, have been cultivated to the point which calls for the interposition of Gen. HOUSTON on behalf of the State of Texas; and the prompt demand of Senator WIGFALL, that the Federal Government shall at once appropriate some millions of dollars to pay the expense of HOUSTON'S contemplated movements, indicates the manner in which we are to be dragged into the impending war. The appropriation will undoubtedly be refused, but this will not in the slightest degree affect the result. It will only afford an additional pretext to the Texan fillibusters for protecting themselves, crossing the frontier, involving the two countries in actual hostilities, and *then* turning the whole affair over to the General Government.

The Southern journals state that HOUSTON is about to place himself at the head of a thousand men and to take possession of Matamoras,—and that from that time forward Tamaulipas will be held as American soil. "His expected seizure of the State," says an ardent advocate of the scheme, "cannot fail to enter largely into the Presidential question, for *the Democracy will indorse it as heartily as Abolitionism will denounce it.*" Whether "Abolitionists" will be the only person who will denounce it, may be a matter of doubt We presume that there are very many men, South as well as North, of all parties, who would look forward with some little apprehension to a renewal of the sectional controversy which is thus threatened, especially if it is to be introduced by so flagrant an act as the proposed seizure of Mexican States.

The letter from Gov. HOUSTON, which was sent into the Senate a day or two since, and which we published yesterday morning, tends to confirm the rumors already noticed concerning his intended action. After stating the difficulties of the case, he says:

"The Executive of Texas is greatly desirous to avoid any course which might raise even a question as to the propriety of his action. Notwithstanding all his moderation and desire to eschew an attitude unpleasant to him, *he may, in a short time, be required to resort to the indefeasible right of self-defence to protect his fellow-citizens.* He will, in addition to manifest forbearance, endeavor yet further to defer the action of the Federal Government. But matters new and startling arise, and he may feel that his duty is to meet the emergency in carrying his action so far as to *not only, repel the aggression from Mexico, but to adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of similar inroads upon our frontiers.* Texas can, and will, if appealed to, in thirty days be able to muster in the field thirty thousand men, who are anxious, embarrassed as her finances are, to make reclamation upon Mexico for all her wrongs."

It is very easy to see the result of such a movement, should it once take place. The Federal Government would be compelled either to coerce Texas into withdrawing from Mexico, or to make common cause with Texas and thus plunge the two countries into war. It is very well to say that Congress has the exclusive right, under the Constitution, of declaring war,—but what does such a provision amount to in the face of such action as Gen. HOUSTON threatens to take? It may be true theoretically that we can never be at war with any foreign power, except with the consent and through the action of Congress; but practically it is not true at all. The President has it in his power to involve us in war with any foreign power at any time; and whenever a single State shall send ten thousand men to invade a country with which we are at peace, and seize her territory, under pretence of "making reclamation for her wrongs," we may just about as wel have no Federal Government at all.

It is clearly the duty of the Executive, in the first place, to put a stop to any such movement as Gen. HOUSTON meditates, and then it is the duty of the Senate to place our relations with Mexico upon a permanent and satisfactory footing. The Secretary of War states that he has already ordered troops to the frontier for the purpose of protecting the people of Texas against the incursions of CORTINAS and his band. We hope the force will be sufficient for that object, and that no pretext will be given or left for the Governor of Texas to threaten any such fillibustering crusade as he suggests.

We are confident, however, that the confirmation of the McLane treaty affords the only means of permanently preventing such an outbreak, and of preserving the peace of the two countries. It would immediately give to the rightful Government of Mexico the moral support which it needs for the repression of lawless movements upon Mexican soil, and would surround whatever other steps we might find it necessary to take with the restrictions of law and the responsibilities of national action. Without it, we are likely to be hurried into war by the lawless acts of fillibusters, to expend millions of dollars in its prosecution, and to have a renewal of the sectional wrangles by which all our acquisitions of territory have hitherto been followed. It seems to us strange that conservative men should hesitate for a moment as to the course which it becomes them to take.

JUDICIAL SENTENCES—IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—One of the possible evils that may result from the institution of an elective Judiciary finds its full illustration in the characteristics of the present City Judge of New-York, whose unfitness for the bench he occupies is evinced by nothing more than by the very quality of smartness and severity which he apparently deems his most distinguished judicial merit. Public attention has often been called to the almost inhuman severity of the sentences he passes upon some of the friendless prisoners whose violations of the law have placed them in his power; while towards others a lenity is exercised quite incompatible with the ends of justice. The indecent zeal with which Judge RUSSELL recently hastened to the assistance of the notorious KELLY, arrested for participation in a brutal fight, and the willingness which he manifested to gratify the friends of the culprit, and hold a Court on the spot for his liberation, have excited no little indignation in that old-fashioned portion of the public which regards the duties of the judicial office as inconsistent with the position of bottle-holder to a bully in a fight.

In the Court of Sessions, on Wednesday, a man convicted of entering a house by false keys and stealing a coat, was sentenced, by Judge RUSSELL, to fifteen years and seven months confinement in the State Prison. The sentence was pronounced as the conclusion to a heated dispute between the prisoner's counsel and the Court, with a flippancy and passion which brought an expression of indignation from the audience, that the officers of the Court could hardly check. No one present could fail to be impressed with the conviction that the judicial severity was aimed rather at the counsel than the prisoner himself. On the following day a coachman, arranged for carelessly driving over a child, inflicting a probably fatal injury, was sent, through the influential interposition of a former City official, after much consideration of the case, to the Penitentiary for only four months. Those who fail to recognize the balance of justice in a sentence of four months for killing a child, and one of fifteen years for stealing a coat, may perhaps derive some enlightenment on the subject from a study of the influence which a political friend at court may exert, in this City, with those on whom the judicial ermine rests.

Virginia and a Southern Conference.

We published yesterday a resolution of the Virginia Legislature, finally disposing of the South Carolina and Mississippi invitation to a disunion Conference, in which the folly of convening assemblies at crises such as that in which we now live, which can only debate and advise and which have no power to act, is formally and fully recognized. In short, Virginia refuses to have anything to do with any disunion scheme, and will not even debate it.

That she would take this course eventually with regard to the object of Messrs. MENINGER and STARKE'S mission, none of us ever doubted; but we confess we did not look forward to a frank declaration from the Legislature of Virginia, of all States in the Union, of the folly of giving mere debating clubs official authorization to discuss great political questions. The discredit into which Slavery brings all industrial pursuits, except agriculture, and the unhealthy stimulus which is consequently given to what are called the "learned professions" and politics, has given the gift of the gab in all the Slave States a most unfortunate and alarming preëminence over all the useful arts. A young Virginian or South Carolinian, who is brought up to despise trade and manufactures, and to cling to a feudal theory of respectability, finds himself on the threshold of life placed in a position of great embarrassment. Unless he can command a large capital for the purchase of slaves, farming, which is the only species of industrial occupation in which he can engage, is impossible. The only refuge left him from poverty or idleness, or both, is the law, medicine, or politics. In a strictly agricultural community, the amount of legal business to be done is never either very large or very lucrative, and in a sparsely-settled country such as the whole South may be said to be, in a greater or less degree, the practice of medicine is horribly laborious, and miserably paid. In addition to all this, the ranks of both professions are filled to overflowing. If the whole population of the South were to-morrow to be made free, rich, litigious and dyspeptic, to a degree unknown in history, it could not supply occupation to one-quarter of her lawyers and doctors. For this deplorable state of affairs, the emigration to more thickly-peopled regions—the remedy which furnishes so much relief to the crowded communities of the Old World and of the Northern States of the Union—does nothing. The young Southron is precluded, by his habits and education, and latterly by his notions of patriotism, from seeking his fortune in any quarter of the globe to which the inevitable Sambo cannot follow him, to lighten his toil and do all the dirtier work of this mortal life; and as we all now know, Sambo, as a piece of property, possesses "peculiarities" which render his transportation to new spheres of labor, even by those who have the happiness of possessing him, both difficult and dangerous.

The result of all these untoward circumstances has been to elevate politics into a position of importance as a means of livelihood, ridiculously disproportioned to its real value. It possesses, however, the immense advantage of requiring no capital, little labor, promising considerable notoriety, and of throwing round the future that rosy mist of uncertainty which, in the eyes of all young men, gives any career so much fascination. The only thing it requires in a community where there is little business to be done, and in which auditors are consequently always easily had, is the "gift of the gab"—or as a ferocious French politician, "Bernard le Clubbiste," of bombshell notoriety, once happily designated it, *la faculté de parler indéfiniment.* The consequence of this is that the energies of the Southern youth have been devoted to an unnatural degree, to the cultivation of this one gift; and in order to render the practice of the art more exciting and less tiresome, they have long been in the habit of getting their clubs clothed with some official character, such as that of "Commercial Conventions," or "Slave-trade Conventions," or "Disunion Conventions." In these assemblages, time is of no value; reason, good sense, and accurate information, of very little; but the prevalent notion, that, as they are representative bodies, their resolutions have a meaning, secures for their debates the notice of the public and a report in the newspapers. Of course, however, the consciousness that they can only debate and resolve, and can act in nothing, is never wholly absent. To compensate for the want of that great element in all excitement—reality—the orators are constantly tempted to resort to extravagant statements, bombastic threats, reckless boasting, exaggeration and profanity—anything which titillates the audience and keeps it awake. What the results of such a school of oratory are, everybody who is familiar with the rhetorical efforts of Gov. WISE, TOOMBS of Georgia, KEITT of South Carolina, and most other Southern legislators, knows only too well. All these are the victims of a system in which the gift of the gab is developed at the expense of almost every quality which makes that gift valuable—reason, judgment, taste and discretion, and learning.

The summary repudiation by Virginia of the plan of intrusting the discussion of the most momentous interests of the Union to mere debating clubs, is therefore a piece of wisdom for which the whole nation should thank her. The ordinary exigencies of such a Government as ours will always supply ample opportunities for practice in speaking, to ambitious orators. There is no need to create or extemporize fresh occasions for bootless spouting. Besides which, the fluency which Democratic institutions developed in our forefathers has become, in accordance with a well-known physiological law, a natural quality in the Americans of our day. What they acquired we inherit, and we are at the present moment acknowledged by the civilized world to be the glibbest people on the globe.

Mr. Dillon on the Central Park.

When Mr. CONKLING, a member of the Assembly of New-York from this City, undertook, the other day, to drag the Central Park into an arena of partisan squabbles and personal conflicts, by vague and general assaults upon the character and conduct of the gentlemen composing the Park Commission, we stigmatized the proceeding as utterly and indecently inconsistent with his position and his duties. The Assembly evidently took the same view of the matter, and inflicted upon the offending member the chastisement of throwing out his "motion of inquiry," based on these indefinite and impertinent charges, by an overwhelming majority. Nothing has since been heard from Mr. CONKLING, but a person whose name was freely used by him at the time, and from whom he professed to have received accusations against the Commissioners, which he declined to produce, has recognized the extremely undesirable character of his own position in this matter, and attempts, in a letter which we this morning publish, to put himself right upon the record. This person, Mr. ROBERT J. DILLON, was for a short time a member of the Central Park Commission, but resigned his position and retired to private life at a time when, according to his own statement, he was convinced that a majority of the Board were violating their oaths of office and wasting the public money. That Mr. DILLON, in these circumstances, should have left the Central Park Board, is certainly to be regretted, since any intention he may have cherished of protecting the public interests against his fellow-Commissioners, could have been much more efficiently and honorably carried out had he appeared in the attitude of an active Commissioner, defending the public right, than it can be now when he occupies the always dubious position of a disappointed man, criticizing the conduct of his former colleagues. However, quit the Commission Mr. DILLON certainly did; and, as he is now simply a private citizen, he has suffered his angry enthusiasm to run away with him a little, in his imagination that the TIMES has "charged him with a responsibility" for anything whatsoever in connection with this matter of the Central Park at Albany. What we said was, that Mr. CONKLING, who, as a member of the Assembly, is in a position to make his statements of importance to the public, had "foisted upon Mr. DILLON an indirect responsibility for his own insinuations." We called not upon Mr. DILLON to produce himself, but upon Mr. CONKLING, who had evidently employed Mr. DILLON to collect and prefer charges against the Commission, to produce Mr. DILLON as his authority for "open and specific" accusations against this important board of public officers. Mr. CONKLING has not responded to our summons. Mr. DILLON has volunteered to do so, and "takes the responsibility" of a certain letter which Mr. CONKLING read in the Assembly as proceeding from his pen. To this we have no sort of objection. We trust that Mr. DILLON, like Mr. JOHN SMITH, or Mr. JABEZ BROWN, will always "take the responsibility" of his own letters; but it exhibits a curious confusion of ideas in Mr. DILLON'S mind, that he should suppose it to be his duty to take this responsibility on the present occasion in any distinct and defiant manner before the public. The public has really no sort of concern, at present, either with Mr. DILLON or with Mr. DILLON'S letters. His charges against the Commissioners of the Central Park are simply attacks made by one private citizen occupying no public post upon the character of other private citizens filling public stations of importance. The gentlemen whom he accuses of "violating their oaths," and whose "removal for malfeasance" he therefore demands, may deal with him in their private capacity. The public can pay no attention to the matter until some officially important person shall "take the responsibility," which Mr. CONKLING so completely shirked, and which Mr. DILLON, we regret to say, cannot be allowed to assume, however eagerly he may desire to do so. Thus much for the relations of Mr. DILLON with the public and with the Park. So far as the TIMES is concerned, Mr. DILLON has a right to our opinion upon the charges which he advances for our consideration. He favors us with an account of the letter which he wrote to somebody, and which Mr. CONKLING having read, declined to indorse. In this letter, says Mr. DILLON:

"I stated that the wasteful, unnecessary, and therefore profligate expenditures of the majority of the Central Park Commissioners, exceeded in amount all the abuses of all the other Departments of the City Government put together; that they had adopted and persevered in the execution of a plan of the Park, which was not only a mutilation and deformity, but which they must or ought to have known would cost more than three times the amount to which they were limited by the act of the Legislature and their oath of office; and they had, therefore, violated both, and should be removed for malfeasance."

These are the statements which Mr. DILLON regards as "charges," and in making which he goes on to say that he has certain individual Commissioners specifically in view. "The majority," he solemnly declares

"to whom I refer, as responsible for the gross violation of a public trust, are Messrs. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, JOHN A. C. GRAY, ANDREW H. GREEN, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT and WILLIAM K. STRONG."

For the rest of the Board Mr. DILLON professes "the greatest respect."

Had Mr. DILLON taken counsel of his judgment he would have perceived, we think, that his critical opinion upon a point of æsthetics can hardly be regarded as involving an accusation of moral obliquity against persons who may happen to differ from him in their notions of taste. Mr. DILLON may think the plan of the Park "a mutilation and deformity," but this circumstance, as it cannot even be held to prove decisively that the said plan is "a mutilation and a deformity," so it assuredly does not establish a charge of "malfeasance" against the Commissioners who have the misfortune to disagree with Mr. DILLON. He would have observed, further, that the answer to the question whether expenditures made upon the Park were "wasteful, unnecessary, and, therefore, profligate," must depend very materially upon the answer to the previous question as to the desirableness and fitness of the plan which Mr. DILLON so magisterially condemns. And he would certainly have hesitated upon his amiable but rather unguarded exception of a certain number of the Commissioners from the censure which he hurls against the devoted "majority," at least long enough to read the last report of the Board, handed in to the Legislature Feb. 9, 1860. In that report he would have found a complete indorsement of all that has thus far been done upon the Park, with a detailed account of its cost, and the following deliberate justification, not by six members, but by the whole Board, of their action in putting the Park upon a basis commensurate with the greatness of New-York and the demands of our people.

"It has not been unknown to the Board, that the completion of the Park on such a basis was not practicable within the sum provided by the Legislature, but they have preferred to do the work well, make a park adequate to the necessities of a great city by a sufficient expenditure of money, rather than shape off a mere field, insalubrious and unattractive, within the limits of the sum at present at their disposal."

This report is subscribed by Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Commission, and consequently represents not a "majority," but the Board. The ground which it takes is a ground of simple common sense. The "limitation" set upon the cost of the Park by the act of the Legislature has always been accepted by the citizens of New York as a mere random estimate, since from the nature of the case it could have been nothing else. The language imposing it is loose and indeterminate in the extreme. The tax-payers of the City, whose interest in the Park is precisely identical with that of Mr. DILLON, have considered these matters again and again; and finding that the Park as actually administered was rapidly advancing to completion on a scale satisfactory to the great community which is to use it, and on a system so judiciously conceived and executed that 70 per cent. of the moneys actually spent have been paid out for actual manual labor to the hard-working classes of our population, and that the increased valuation of land in the three Wards adjacent to the Park has amounted in three years' time, from 1856 to 1859, to $9,516,079; the tax-payers of the City, we say, considering these facts, have long since come to the conclusion so admirably stated by Mayor WOOD in one of the best messages which ever proceeded from his pen, that "any proposition having for its aim an interference with the work, will jeopard the success of the most intelligent, philanthropic and patriotic public enterprise which has been undertaken by the people of this City since the introduction of the waters of the Croton River."

In this conclusion we heartily acquiesce, and Mr. DILLON will permit us to say, that we see nothing whatever, either in the tone or in the substance of his communication to disturb our faith in its solidity.

A Visit to Mount Vernon.

The ladies of America have at last delivered Mount Vernon from the presence of Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON. The estate now belongs to their fair and indefatigable Association, and on Wednesday afternoon they went down from the capital to inspect their purchase. They had invited Congress to accompany them, but that patriotic and intelligent body, after making its arrangements to go, was unfortunately detained by stress of talk: "an earnest debate," says one of the Washington journals, in true nautical style, "unfortunately springing up in both Houses." So but thirty representatives and a single Senator (possibly the bachelor Mr. CLINGMAN) were found to do honor to the occasion, to the ladies and to the Father of his Country. Conspicuous among this little band, however, we are happy to say was Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, who appears to have been decidedly the hero of the day. Before leaving the wharf this gallant gentleman signalized himself by a successful defence of the liberty of the Press. The steamboat captain having conceived frantic ideas of his own importance, undertook to suppress the scribes of journalism, no doubt regarding them as very suspicious Pharisees, and more than probable Sadducees. Mr. COCHRANE interfered, saved the reporters from expulsion and the Captain from a thrashing; pacified the warring parties, and so built himself, let us hope, like GODIVA, "an everlasting name." On the way home, after what appears to have been a cheerful kind of pic-nic, Mr. COCHRANE again came forward, and made a most affecting and appropriate speech—full of "bated breath," of "sonnet thought," and of "patriotic emotions." The aim of this speech, so far as we can apprehend it, was the eminently creditable one of paying honors due to the female sex for its triumphs that day consummated over the selfishness and indifference of male America. In attaining this object, Mr. COCHRANE threw out a few rather astonishing observations. For instance, he declared that the voices of the women of America "came up from the vast deep crying for aid," which fact we confess was new to us; and added the very natural remark that on hearing these submarine calls for help from drowning beauty, the fathers and brothers of the involuntary mermaids "felt the electric spark." We should think they would!

Mr. COCHRANE further presented the company with a Tartar whom he had caught,—a very cream of Tartar in fact, and much more interesting than the Esquimaux who received his friends the other night at the Geographical Society. This Tartar of Mr. COCHRANE'S is not only a Tartar, but a "Tartar Arab,"—a phenomenon in ethnology only to be compared to a Canadian Chinese or a Mexican Yankee—and practices religious rites of the most imposing character. The "Tartar Arab," says Mr. COCHRANE, "in his Eastern plain bows with the sunset of the God that he worships at the shrine of the great name of the West." A Tartar Arab combining the faith of the Parsee with the feelings of the Virginian ought not to be allowed to waste his sweetness on the desert air of Yemen. We beg Mr. COCHRANE to import him at once, and let him be exhibited for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association.

Beginning to Despair.

The *Tribune* protests that it has no love for Mayor WOOD, but it avows its strong wish that he might obtain a seat in the Charleston Convention, in order to effect the demolition of that "wretched and contemptible faction, the Softs," whom it hopes to see "consigned to that final destruction which befits political humbugs and hypocrites." It regrets, however, that the signs are not promising just now, and that the Softs are likely to triumph after all.

We are sorry the *Tribune's* hopes and endeavors should be thus menaced with untimely blight. It is certainly sad to see so much self-denying labor thrown away. We have never suspected our neighbor of any special affection for FERNANDO, nor have we imputed to it any other motive for the aid it has given him than that which it now avows. Possibly we have been too neglectful of the great object which absorbs the *Tribune's* energies, the destruction of "the Softs." Our attention may have been too exclusively directed to the honor and welfare of the City, both in the Mayoralty election, and in the recent proceedings of the Police Commissioners. The struggles of partisan factions have attracted but little of our notice. We did not appreciate the importance of "consigning the Softs to destruction," quite highly enough to lead us utterly to disregard the peace, the order, the good government of this great City. It did not seem to us worth while to promote the reëlection of Mayor WOOD, or to break down the discipline and efficiency of the Police Department, in order that he might go to Charleston with so much of the prestige of power and success as to give him hopes of a seat in the Democratic Sanhedrim.

It is unfortunate that the *Tribune*, which acted upon a different view of the subject, should find itself after all menaced with a sore disappointment. If the Softs are to triumph after all, a great deal of self-sacrificing labor has been wasted. We might just as well have defeated WOOD at the December election, and chosen a man who enjoyed the public confidence and would make the public welfare the rule of his action, even if he did happen to be a "Soft." We might just as well have insisted that Mayor WOOD should waive *his* "point of honor" in the Police Commission, as out of interested deference to him to lay that necessity upon the Police Superintendent, and so drive him from the Department and disorganize the force. It is bad enough to do wrong at the best—but when the object for which conscience is thus discarded fails to be accomplished, we seem to have been doubly cheated—first of our honesty, and next of the promised reward for dishonest conduct. Sinning gratuitously must be as uncomfortable as it is profitless.

But now that the *Tribune* has abandoned all hope of making anything politically by coddling WOOD, we hope it will give some little heed to the wants and interests of this City. We trust it will consent to some greatly needed reforms, even in advance of the Presidential election. The Republicans have a good deal to gain by establishing a reputation for public spirit and political honesty. They can make much more capital by perfecting our City Government,—or at all events by discarding trickery and intrigue from those departments of it which are under their control,—than by any amount of jobbing, or by any combination with factions among their opponents. Let them try this awhile, and we venture to say the *Tribune* will have no occasion for lamentation over its blighted hopes.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE POLICE LAW.—We trust that the attention of the parties interested may be directed to certain provisions in the amendments now pending in the Legislature to the Metropolitan Police Law. It is proposed to reduce the number of Commissioners to three,—to have these three appointed in April for two, four and six years respectively, but to retain in the Board the power of detailing members of the force for duty. Now we are confident that a very little study of the case will suffice to convince impartial persons of the impossibility of establishing or maintaining an effective police under such a system. The Superintendent is to be the active commander of the department. Its fidelity, efficiency and discipline will depend entirely upon him, and upon the due maintenance of his authority. If members of the force look beyond him for their orders, and learn to depend upon others for directions, they will cease to respect or obey his commands.

This question may now be canvassed without any reference to the recent controversies in the Department upon it. The Superintendent has been discarded because he insisted upon having authority enough to make his orders respected, and if this law passes, the Board of Commissioners will also be changed. We can begin anew with the organization of the Department, and it is very important that we should begin aright. There cannot well be two opinions as to the abstract merits of the case, and we trust it will receive the candid attention it deserves.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Queenstown Dispatch of the Nova Scotian.

Rumors of a Plot against Napoleon III.

Victor Emanuel Calls the People of the Two Sicilies to Rise.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, March 9.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of February, touching at Queenstown the next day.

The steamship *Glasgow* also sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult. for New-York, and the steamship *New-York* was to leave Southampton for the same destination on the same day.

The steamship *Niagara* was to take the place of the *America*, and sail from Liverpool on the 25th ult., for Halifax and Boston.

The steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived out on the morning of the 22d ultimo, and the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, a few hours later.

Heavy gales had prevailed around the coast of England.

The steamer *Odione*, from Dublin for London, came in collision with the schooner *Heroine*, on the 19th ult. The steamer sunk in twenty minutes afterwards, and from forty to fifty persons were drowned.

Rumors were current of an address, attributed to VICTOR EMANUEL himself, calling Naples and Sicily to insurrection.

The armaments in Piedmont were being accelerated.

A Congregation held at the Vatican had decided that the King of Sardinia should not be excommunicated whatever political events might supervene.

There was a report that a plot against the Emperor of the French had been discovered.

A Madrid telegraph states that the garrison of Mellilla had made a sortie, and that the Spanish loss was 33 killed, 146 wounded, and 21 missing.

The Spanish Press were unanimous in their demand for an energetic policy against Morocco.

The *Nova Scotian* takes 180 tons of coal, and will sail this afternoon for Portland, where she will be due on Monday evening next.

There was a gale from Southeast last night, with rain.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, March 8.

The following is the latest intelligence by the *Nova Scotian*:

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 23—P. M.

COTTON—Sales of last two days 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The market closes dull, and previous quotations are barely maintained.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions dull; sales unimportant.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 23—P. M.

Consols close at 95¾.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—NAVAL NEWS—REJOICINGS IN HAVANA—THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived from Havana yesterday at 2 P. M., having left Havana Monday last at 4 P. M., arriving in four days and 21 hours, being the quickest passage this season.

United States steamer *Crusader*, MAFFITT, Commander, entered the port of Havana at 12¾ A. M. of the 5th, all well, from a cruise to the eastward, to leave on the 6th for the westward of the island.

The few days prior to the sailing of the *Quaker City* were occupied by celebrating the taking of Tetuan and the victories over the Moors, to which was added on the 3d the arrival of the Spanish Mail steamer *Europa*, with later news to the 8th ult. from Cadiz, Spain, giving a fresh impetus to the universal rejoicings.

Nothing else had occurred worthy of note.

The health of Havana has been excellent and weather quite pleasant. Business has not been active; the sugar market quite dull under foreign advices. No. 12 at $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.; stock 115,000 boxes. Shipments last week 10,000 boxes. Freights in better demand for the United States, with a little better price. Hhds. of sugar for out ports at $4 50, ₱ hhd. Exchanges languishing and little demand for large sums. London 60 days sight, 12½@13¾ ₱ cent. premium; United States 60 days' sight, 2¼@3¼ ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans 8 days, 3¼@4 ₱ cent.

AMUSEMENTS.

The grand Benefit Festival in aid of the widow and family of the late Mr. GEORGE WILKINS, commences to-day at 1 o'clock, and the fashionable world will have its last Lenten opportunity of making the Academy of Music beautiful with its presence. From the number of tickets already sold there is no longer the slightest doubt of the pecuniary result of this well-timed entertainment. If the day should be fine there will be a gathering such as is seldom witnessed even in Fourteenth-street. And the occasion really justifies the enthusiasm that prevails concerning it. In the first place the object is a laudable one, and appeals to the kindly sympathies of every one who can appreciate the miseries that sudden death brings to a family of unprovided little ones; in the second place, the entertainments are of the most varied and extraordinary character; in the third place, the price of admission is put at the very low standard of fifty cents. The *Matinée* opens with the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," performed by all the prominent members of Mr. WALLACK'S admirable company; after this comes the Protean piece called "In and Out of Place," with Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS; then the Musical Extravaganza of "Jenny Lind," with Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DAVENPORT, and other members of the Winter Garden Company. These pieces, it will be perceived, embrace the names of nearly all the dramatic celebrities now in the city. The Festival concludes with a miscellaneous *soirée*, commencing (at 8 o'clock) with the 4th act of "I Trovatore," in which Mme. ALBERTINI, Signor BEAUCARDE, Mme. D'ORMY, and Signor ARDAVANI will sustain the principal *rôles*. Signor MUSIO conducts the orchestra. After the opera there will be the first part of a concert, in which Mrs. C. M. BRINCKERHOFF Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. ERNEST PERRING, and Mme. GRAVER-JOHNSON will assist; then an act from the "School for Scandal," with Mr. BLAKE as *Sir Peter*, Mr. JORDAN as *Charles Surface*, and Mrs. KATE BUCKLAND as *Lady Teazle*. The famous screen scene will be given. This will be followed by the second part of the concert, in which Mr. SAAR, Mr. COOK, and Mr. HENRY DRAPER will assist. The entertainments conclude with a Minstrel selection by GEORGE CHRISTY and his band. With such a programme there is no room for comment.

The Broadway Theatres have adhered to their old bills during the past week, with the single exception of the Winter Garden, where "Ivanhoe" has been produced successfully. As a burlesque it is one of the best we have had in this City for many years. It abounds in hits both local and general, and presents the ludicrous side of SCOTT'S novel in a way that is perfectly irresistible. No company in America could present such a piece thoroughly with the exception of Mr. STUART'S. Mrs. JOHN WOOD is a host in herself, and performs positive prodigies of endurance and daring. We doubt very much if there is a better burlesque actress on the English stage. As the hero of this piece she is especially jubilant, and acts, sings and fights with astonishing *gusto*. Mr. JEFFERSON, too, as *Sir Brian*, keeps the house in a constant roar, and once more shows how easy it is for a thorough artist to provoke the heartiest merriment without the slightest descent to vulgarity. We doubt very much if there has ever been a popular comedian in this country who abstained more absolutely from stage clap traps—who ignored more utterly the easy laughter of coarse suggestions—than Mr. JEFFERSON. Certainly there is no comedian that can compare with him in other respects. The company at the Winter Garden is peculiarly suited to light pieces and burlesques. Nearly all the men can sing respectably—a very important consideration. Since the production of of "Ivanhoe" the house has been crowded every night, and there is no longer a doubt about its running to the end of Mrs. Wood's engagement. Miss BATEMAN will succeed the popular favorite in a dramatic version of "Evangeline."

Mr. BOURCICAULT announces a new piece for Monday next at LAURA KEENE'S. It is called "Vanity Fair," and founded, we presume, on THACKERAY'S novel. The subject is a good one, and will receive the best of treatment from the experienced dramatist and the able company now under his charge.

At WALLACK'S THEATRE, the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" still attracts good audiences. It will be continued for a week or two longer. There are so many strangers in the City at present that an immediate change of programme is neither politic nor necessary.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, having fully recovered from his recent indisposition, has now resumed his proper position at the side of his talented wife, and the twain appear nightly at Niblo's Garden. The merits of the "real Irish Boy and Yankee Gal" are so fully recognized by the public that it is hardly necessary to say the theatre is constantly crowded. Every variety of fun is fairly represented on the programme.

The nondescript at BARNUM'S MUSEUM draws better than its companions whose *status* in the animal world can be accurately defined. It is a curiosity in its way, and the good public being a perfect gossip in such matters, crowds the Museum much to the astonishment and somewhat to the annoyance of the grizzly bear, the sea-lions and the den of boa constrictors. There are not many places where an hour can be passed more pleasantly and economically than at the American Museum.

At the French Theatre, to-night, will be played the drama of "Diane de Lys," by ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils*. The caste includes all the best artists of the company,—a guaranty that even the minor parts will be ably rendered.

Now, that public attention is directed to the subject of a Zoological collection in Central Park, and enthusiastic people are beginning to discuss the question of how many acres a live lion requires to keep him in a state of ornamental salubrity, it may not be uninteresting to know that a very good collection is already in this City. We refer to VAN AMBURGH & Co's popular exhibition at Palace Garden. The specimens are in fine condition, and sufficiently numerous to give the rising generation an important insight into the wonders of the animal kingdom. We see by the advertisement that the menagerie is shortly to close. It is well worth a visit

The opera season in Philadelphia, which commenced on Monday, is announced to close to-night, with the "Sicilian Vespers." PATTI—who has been quite successful—had a benefit on Friday, and made her "Farewell" appearance in the "Barber." The season, it will be perceived, has been unusually brief. Perhaps at the last moment it may be extended, but if the managers are to be depended on, it is scarcely possible, inasmuch as the company is announced to open in Baltimore on Monday.

Several of Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S artists, including the great *prima donna*, Mad. FABBRI, are now in the City, awaiting the *impresario's* arrival. Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ is engaged in organizing an orchestra and chorus for the forthcoming campaign. Mr. MARETZEK himself is not expected to arrive until the latter part of next week, having been detained in Havana for the express purpose of superintending the musical festivities of the recent Spanish victories.

The next steamer from Europe will probably bring us an account of the reception in London of Mr. W. V. WALLACE'S new opera of "Lurline," which was to have been produced at the Royal English Opera, on the 21st of last month. Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON and Mr. STANLEY play the principal parts. An English paper (the *Era*) says "the music has been acknowledged by those judges who have heard it, to be the most original and beautiful that has appeared for many years, and worthy of a WEBER or MEYERBEER." Warm commendation this;—perhaps more warm than discreet. There is not a doubt, however, about the positive merits of the work. Mr. WALLACE has been engaged on it for several years, and regards it himself as his best opera. The score has already been engraved by Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, the extensive music publishers, and will be published simultaneously in London, Paris, Leipsic and New-York.

GEO. CHRISTY'S admirable band of Minstrels continues to attract overflowing audiences at Niblo's. It is not generally known that at the termination of the present season, the entire company (which is unusually strong) will proceed to England. The local comedy called "Mrs. Day's New Year's Calls," has been revived here for the especial benefit of our country friends.

At the Stadt Theatre the principal novelty of the week has been a new version of the French drama of "Dalilah"—a piece which almost every dramatist has tried to whip into shape, but always with indifferent success The present edition, called "Daemonische Liebe," is no exception to the common fate. It is talky to the last degree, and drones the audience to sleep before the first act is over. It is redeemed, however, by a few final situations, and by a certain dull respectability in the language. We do not anticipate for "Daemonische Liebe" a particularly brilliant success; indeed, it has already given way to the "Three Musqueteers" and other pieces of a more exciting character. Some time since the same piece was played at the Metropolitan Theatre under the title of "Fascination," but despite many advantages of cast and *mise-en-scene*, it enjoyed but a brief popularity. At the German theatre it is well acted, but not expensively put upon the stage.

The lovers of art will be glad to learn that LEUTZE'S national picture of WASHINGTON at Princeton is now on exhibition at the Studio Buildings, Tenth-street.

A Card.

ROGERS & RAYMOND present their stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing for the Spring of 1860 to their customers and the public, with the feeling that its immense extent, its varied styles and the just moderation of its prices, will command approbation everywhere. They know that in the Boys' Department their unique and becoming styles, of which variety is a remarkable characteristic, STAND ALONE.

The firm, in addition to their well-known Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st., have just opened a

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at No. 214 Broadway, next door to the Museum, and stocked it with the choicest Spring Clothing, as well as with Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., in infinite variety. The stock of Boys' Clothing, and of Men's also is of a class that, at the moderate prices affixed to the fabrics, cannot fail to command a large share of fashionable trade.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
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No. 2 sewing machines	$100
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The family sewing machine, A	75
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Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
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Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

A Beautiful Hat is the chief attraction in a gentleman's wearing apparel. No artist can excel ESPENSCHEID, the fashionable Hatter at No. 118 Nassau-st., in producing a covering for the head. They combine all the excellences that mechanism, perfect taste and long experience can concentrate in a Hat. Price $3 50.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.
DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. VERNOR, AGENT FOR HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—*Dear Sir:* We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 8 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be—A SAFE.
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STILL LATER.
GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 17, 1860.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Vernor, and cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to every one. ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Let all who would avoid the woes
Of catching cold and sneezing—
The nameless horrors of "black dose,"
The pain and grief of wheezing;
Rheumatic anguish, swollen throat,
These plagues that come together—
Purchase at SMITH'S a new Spring Coat,
Just made to suit the weather!
The styles are rich, the prices low,
There's gloss and warmth about them;
Who'er aspires to be a beau
Cannot be one without them.
Both man and boy should make a note,
And call at SMITH'S together,
Each purchasing a new Spring Coat
Just made to suit the weather.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

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CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread
$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40
Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
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Revolution in the Hat Trade.
WM. BANTA, Hatter, No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, has reduced the price of his four dollar Hats to three dollars, which for style and quality cannot be surpassed. WM. BANTA Hatter,
No. 357 Canal-st., corner Wooster.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

To Invalid Gentlemen.—The Moterpathic treatment, a system of statuminating vitalization, aided in particular cases by a few concentrated vegetable alterratives, and the medicated electro-chemical anti-scrofulous or anti-nervous baths, the hot acid, alkali or salt baths, or hot douches and sprays, alternated with the cold water treatment, speedily removes most diseases; especially those dependent upon an active virus in the blood or of scrofula in the system. In the cure of nervousness, sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, loss of memory, dyspepsia, bronchitis, liver complaint, rheumatism and gout, its success is unparalleled. H. HALSTED, M. D., of Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., will be in New-York, at St. Nicholas Hotel, March 14 "and 15," and will receive calls from 3 to 7 P. M. He will be happy to answer inquiries as well as to see invalids. Physicians are particularly invited. His Water-Cure is open Summer and Winter. It is crowded with visitors in the warm months, attracted not only by its superior advantages for regaining health, but by its home comforts, pure mountain air, and the fame of its beautiful scenery. The quickest recoveries, however, are made in the cool months.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

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Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SON, No. 1619 Broadway.

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Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Turkish Hair Tonic, the best hair dresser and restorer in use, prepared only by SAM'L CAMPBELL, Chemist, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Large bottles for 25 cents.

Spring Fashions Ready.—Call and examine the large variety of Hats and Caps for Gents and Children. KELLOGG, No. 251 Canal-st.

Spring Opening for Misses' and Childrens' Straw Goods March 20.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Young Men Can Learn their True Pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness by obtaining a phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Ladies' New Spring Dress and Mantilla Trimmings—At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Affections of the Ear.—Just published, a pamphlet by Dr. HARTLEY, on "Diseases of the Ear—their causes, remedy, prevention and cure." Price 25 cents by mail or otherwise. Office No. 104 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, by Rev. Dr. Spear, O. TILSON ALDEN, Esq., to Mrs. L. A. WILLIAMS, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

FRAZEE.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, HANNAH, wife of Abraham Frazee, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday morning, March 11, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 Charles-st., without further notice.

POST.—In this City, on Thursday, March 8, of consumption, LYDIA ANN, wife of P. S. Post, aged 37 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Friday, March 9, WM. J. BUTLER, aged 36 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas Owen, No. 203 Henry-st., on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Friday, March 9, of consumption, WILLIAM GRAHAM, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the King-st. M. E. Mission Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 79 King-st.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Friday, March 9, at the residence of Mr. Robert Bowden, Mrs. JANE ROBINSON, of Montgomery, Ala., in the 55th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and Montgomery, Ala., papers please copy.

CRESSY.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 9, FRANK S., youngest son of Capt. Walter K. and Catherine O. Cressy, aged 2 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 136 West 23d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Hong Kong, China papers please copy.

SEAGORD.—In this City, on Friday, March 9, SAMUEL SEAGORD, aged 81 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DEPEW.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, March 9, LAURA, youngest daughter of WILLIAM DEPEW, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 36 East 28th-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DAVIES.—In this City, on Thursday, March 8, at No. 107 East 23d-st., ANNE THOMAS, daughter of Mrs. Davies, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the Rose Hill M. E. Church, on Sunday, March 10, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MAIGNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 9, suddenly, at 8 o'clock P. M., ANNIE AMELIA, infant child of George B. and L. Melinda Maigne, aged 6 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 222 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock.

ROSMAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of suppressed scarlatina, ANNA, daughter of Dr. Jno. Gaul and Elizabeth L. Rosman aged 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 60 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, March 11, at 2 o'clock.

WALTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, of consumption, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of W. H. and M. A. Walter, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P.M., without further invitation.

LEMON.—In Williamsburgh, Thursday evening, March 8, IDA, youngest daughter of Maurice and Mary Lemon, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances, and members of Getty's Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, at 1½ o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

FRYE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 8, after a short illness, HENRY B. FRYE, formerly of Massachusetts.

His friends, and those of Benj. S. and Andrew Van Tuyl, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Central Congregational Church, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—At West Farms, on Thursday, March 8, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, West Farms, this day. (Saturday,) March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

CLAPP.—At White Plains, on Friday, March 9, CARRIE, only daughter of John J. and Maria C. Clapp, and granddaughter of the late Peter Banta, aged 4 years, 7 months and 16 days.

JENKINS.—At White Plains, on Friday, March 9, of consumption, CORNELIA M., wife of John P. Jenkins, Esq., and youngest daughter of Stephen Marshall, of Sing Sing, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, in White Plains. Cars leave the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, corner of 4th av. and 26th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Troy papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 7, at 8 P. M., MARY FRANCIS, wife of Charles H. Pollock, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Ira T. Freeman, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

GIBNEY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, March 5, at her residence, Mrs. SARAH GIBNEY, aged 81 years.

BIBBY.—At Aiken, S. C., on Saturday, March 3, of consumption, JAMES MONROE, son of Gouverneur S. Bibby, and the brother of Edward A. and Alfred Bibby, of this City.

His funeral will take place, in Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 117, *March* 9, 1860.
9, 54, 60, 18, 4, 14, 19, 44, 13, 72, 49, 7.
Class No. 118, *March* 9, 1860.
57, 43, 35, 11, 12, 54, 27, 64, 37, 41, 58, 62, 72.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE DEEP BREAKING-UP PLOW
Turns a furrow two feet deep. The best Plow for vine yards, Gardens, &c.
Also,
THE SUBSOIL TRENCH PLOW
Penetrates the soil from one to three feet deep.
THE DRAIN PLOW
For opening ditches for tile and other drains.
DEEP TILLERS.
These Plows run from 12 to 20 inches deep.
GIBBS' PATENT CYLINDER PLOW,
Celebrated for ease of draft and wide furrows.
POLISHED STEEL PLOWS.
For Texas, California, and all adhesive soils.
In addition to the foregoing, I keep upwards of one hundred and fifty other kinds of Plows.
ALSO, ALL OTHER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
The largest and most complete assortment to be found in the United States.
FLOWER, FIELD, AND GARDEN SEEDS.
ALL VARIETIES.
GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, and various other fertilizers. R. L. ALLEN.
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON AND NEW-ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1860.
By authority of a majority of the Board of Directors of the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called, to be held at the National Hotel, in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering such matters as may then be brought before them.
AMOS KENDALL, President.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the receipt of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.
The Diaphragm Filter manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' CELEBRATED VEGETABLE MEDICINES.
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS—For incipient consumption, weak lungs, indigestion, dyspepsia, general debility, nervousness, and as a general tonic, are unsurpassed.
IMPERIAL GIN BITTERS—For diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs, and for female obstructions.
BRANDY CATHARTIC—For liver complaint, costiveness, Dyspepsia, and all cases where a cathartic is required.
VEGETABLE CATHARTIC SYRUP—For infants, children, and delicate females; a perfect substitute for calomel, delicious to the taste and entirely innocent and harmless in its operations.
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO., Proprietors.
Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, New-York.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

A NOVEL IDEA.
THE SHILLING SERIES.
IT NOW INCLUDES
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
WONDERFULLY CHEAP
AND
PERFECTLY GOOD.
II.
THE SHILLING BENZINE.
EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD HAVE IT.
III.
THE SHILLING INDELIBLE INK.
ENTIRELY RELIABLE.
ALL THE ABOVE RETAIL.
FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
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FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EQUAL
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IN EVERY RESPECT
TO ANY
TO ANY
TO ANY
25-CENT ARTICLES.
25-CENT ARTICLES.
RETAILED BY 3,000 DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE, NO. 150 WATER-STREET.

OUR HEALTH SHOULD BE CARED FOR.
Purgative medicines, when properly prepared, and used according to the intensity of the disease, will not only cure inflammatory and painful affections generally, always more or less relieve, but debility is never induced. The bowels being cleansed, the digestive functions are greatly improved, and the patient, so far from being weakened, is nourished, supported and strengthened.
Thus, while Brandreth's Pills surely cure Rheumatism, Colds, Diphtheria and Painful Affections generally, they never injure. When the severity of the disease is past, after a few days the patient gets well. He is not struck down by other and more formidable symptoms, which too often are the result of the iodine, the colchicum, or the other remedies which have been employed. And, alas, the doctors are here generally at a loss, and the patient dies in the greatest agony. These results never take place when Brandreth's Pills are used. Millions of persons cured testify to their entire safety.
Brandreth's Pills and their concentration, the Life Addition Pills, are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 4 Union-square, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per box. B. BRANDRETH.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS.
E. ANTHONY,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE LARGEST VARIETIES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Catalogues sent to any address on application.
Liberal discount to the Trade.
The views may be sent by mail.
E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway.
Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STODART'S PIANO.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

DIAMOND RINGS FOR SALE,
BY
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

No. of Squares.	One Time.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	12 Mos.
1	1 00	3 50	5 50	7 00	8 00	12	15	17	20	23	25 00
2	1 75	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	14	17	20	25	30	35 00
3	2 50	7 00	9 50	12 00	14 00	18	22	26	32	38	44 00
4	3 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	17 00	22	27	32	39	46	53 00
5	3 50	11 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	26	32	38	46	54	60 00
6	4 00	13 00	16 50	20 00	23 00	30	37	44	53	62	68 00
7	4 50	15 00	19 00	23 00	26 00	34	42	50	60	69	76 00
8	5 00	17 00	21 00	26 00	28 50	38	48	58	68	77	84 00
9	5 50	19 00	23 50	28 00	32 00	42	50	65	76	85	92 00
10	6 00	21 00	26 00	31 00	35 50	46	54	70	83	92	100 00

☞ The MOBILE REGISTER in each of its several issues is the largest paper in the State of Alabama. Apart from the important local circulation of its Daily, its WEEKLY edition reaches thousands of subscribers in East Mississippi and West Florida.
The TRI-WEEKLY has a rapidly increasing circulation throughout the State, and especially along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
All advertisements must be addressed to the office of the Register in Mobile, as we have discontinued all Northern Agencies. No deduction will be made under any circumstances from the rates above published.

FRANK LESLIE TO THE NEWSDEALERS
FRANK LESLIE TO THE NEWSDEALERS.
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FRANK LESLIE TO THE NEWSDEALERS.
FRANK LESLIE TO THE NEWSDEALERS.
I have made such arrangements that hereafter ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & Co., HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, and other wholesale newsdealers, will all be enabled to supply my ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER in good season and at a uniform time.
FRANK LESLIE,
No. 19 City Hall Square, New-York.

BY INVITATION OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
The newly-organized BAND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT (National Guard) will give another
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At the Academy of Music,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the Broadway music stores. Amphitheatre tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Library ONLY.
Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
R. A BACHIA,
W. T. SPROLE,
CHAS. H. SWORDS,
Committee of Arrangements.

THE MOBILE REGISTER.
BY
JOHN FORSYTH.
A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND NEWS JOURNAL, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
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DAILY REGISTER	$10
TRI-WEEKLY REGISTER	5
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

P. P. P.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
THEY IMPART STRENGTH; THEY ANNIHILATE PAIN.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. They should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism,

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus, also members of the orchestra, can have an engagement for the coming season, commencing in April, by applying between 12 and 2 P. M. at No. 12 3d av. None but fully competent persons need apply. By order of

MAX. MARETZEK,
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BENEFIT FESTIVAL
In aid of the Widow and Children
of one of the principal Agents of the Italian Opera, who died suddenly in Boston while in discharge of his duties.
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL TREAT.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SATURDAY, March 10.

The following artists have in the most generous manner volunteered their valuable services:

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Miss LAURA KEENE, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. FLOYD, Mrs. KATE BUCKLAND.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. J. CANOLL, Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. G. WARREN, Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. THOMAS PLACIDE, Mr. J. SEFTON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Madame ALBERTINI
Madame GRAEVER JOHNSON,
Mrs. BRINKERHOFF.
Signor BEAUCARDE, Signor ARDAVANI,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. SAAR,
Mr. COOKE, Mr. DRAPER,
AND GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Together with other artists and a
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor at the Matinee.... Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
Conductor in the evening..... Signor MUZIO
The entertainments under the direction of Mr. S. A. BAKER.

AFTERNOON, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..... Mr. E Mollenhauer
The elegant comedy of
EVERY BODY'S FRIEND.
Felix Featherly..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook..... Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots..... Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Featherly..... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Seandown..... Miss Mary Gannon
(All of Wallack's Theatre, by the kind permission of J. W. WALLACK, Esq.)
After which Mrs. B. Williams' protean piece, entitled
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
(From Niblo's Garden, by the kind permission of L. J. Nixon, Esq.)
To conclude with the Musical Extravaganza of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind, *alias* Leatherlungs.... MRS. JOHN WOOD
Granby Gag..... MR. JEFFERSON
Baron Swigitoffiagerbeery.... MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
(All of Winter Garden, by the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.)

IN THE EVENING..... AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ITALIAN OPERA,
ENGLISH COMEDY,
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
AND GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
The performances will commence with the fourth act of IL TROVATORE.

Leonora..... Mme. ALBERTINI
Manrico..... Signor BEAUCARDE
Azucena..... Mme. D'ORMY
Il Conte di Luna..... Signor ARDAVANI
Conductor..... Signor MUZIO.
Chorus Master..... Mr. SCHRIENER.

After which the first act of the
GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME.
1. Grand original Fantasia on "Hail Columbia"..... S. B. MILLS
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
2. "Zu Sandunga," Spanish Ballad..... BLANCO
Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF.
3. English Ballad.
Mr. ERNEST PERRING.
4. Solo Pianoforte.
Madame GRAEVER JOHNSON.
The performance will continue with the celebrated "Screen Scene" from the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Sir Peter Teazle..... Mr. W. R BLAKE.
Charles Surface..... Mr. GEORGE FORDAM.
Lady Teazle..... Mrs. KATE BUCKLAND.
Second Part of the Concert.
PROGRAMME.
1. A. Romance from "Tannhauser"..... Wagner.
Transcribed by Saar.
B. Illustration de "Don Giovanni"..... Liszt.
W. SAAR
2. English duet, "How Gently Sweet Deva". J. Parry.
Mr. W. H. COOKE and Mr. HENRY DRAPER.
3. Aria, "Bell Adorata," "Il Giurmento". Mercandante.
4. Ballad, "Welcome Home"
Mr. HENRY DRAPER.
Third Part of the Concert
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
will close the performance with a selection of their
BEST COMICALITIES.
1. Banjo Solo..... W. Arlington
2. "Granny Heath and her Son Bobby Stubbs"..... George Christy
3. Essence of "Old Virginny"..... W. Arlington
4. "Largo al Factotum"..... G. Bidaux
The whole to conclude with the popular Burlesque upon the Great Contest for the Championship of the World
Between the Ben-he-See-boy and Tom Say-airs.
GEORGE CHRISTY and R. SMITH.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats,
Which will admit either to the matinee or evening performance. They can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Sibell's, No. 19 Wall-st., at Breusing's, all the hotels and music-stores, and at the door. Tickets are for sale in Brooklyn, at Prox's and Rose's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE ORCHESTRA and chorus will please be punctual at the rehersal for the TROVATORE this morning, at 10½ o'clock.
TH. SCHRIENER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½.
UNDIMINISHED TRIUMPH.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. LEVERE, MR. PARSLOE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT
In the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT,
Entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR, THE
HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
MISS LAURA KEENE
as
EFFIE DEANS.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as
JEANIE DEANS.
Supported by
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
ON MONDAY NEXT, March 12,
Will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
in
THREE ACTS,
called
VANITY FAIR.
By
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
Dress Circle seats can be secured one week in advance.
Balcony Chairs, 75 cents; Sofa Seats, 50 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

SAMEDI, 10 Mars, 1860.
DIANE DE LYS.
Pièce en 5 actes, d' Alex. Dumas, fils.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..... Mr. J. M. Nixon
The Unanimous and Enthusiastic Applause of the THRONGED AUDIENCE
On the occasion of Mrs. Barney Williams' benefit has induced the Manager to announce a repetition of the
GREAT PROGRAMME
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 10,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Carolan..... Mr. Barney Williams
Moleshee..... Mrs. Barney Williams
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Mrs. Barney Williams in six parts.
THE IRISH TUTOR.
Dr. O'Toole..... Mr. Barney Williams
On MONDAY—UNCLE PAT'S CABIN and WASHINGTON'S FIRST LOVE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

In compliance with many requests from Southern and Western families, George Christy's great local comedy of MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
PETER DAY, his original character, GEO. CHRISTY.
Messrs. Bidoux, Willmarth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co. in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S. MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

At Palace Gardens, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
IN ORDER TO ARRANGE THE MENAGERIE
IN ORDER TO ARRANGE THE MENAGERIE
IN ORDER TO ARRANGE THE MENAGERIE
FOR THE TRAVELING SEASON OF 1860.
FOR THE TRAVELING SEASON OF 1860.
FOR THE TRAVELING SEASON OF 1860.
Open from 10 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9½ P. M.
ANIMALS FED AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under 9, 15 cents.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION MADE TO SCHOOLS.

CRAWFORD'S STATUE

"DANCING JENNY,"
STATUE
"EVE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Statue "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBEE'S Statue "FISHER GIRL."
AKER'S Statue "DEAD PEARL DIVER."
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 546 BROADWAY.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

LEUTZE'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON, now open for exhibition at Studio Buildings, 10th-st., near 6th-av.—9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

SEEN AT ALL HOURS.	SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
SEEN AT ALL HOURS.	SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
SEEN AT ALL HOURS.	SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
SEEN AT ALL HOURS.	SEEN AT ALL HOURS.

WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?

Is it a lower order of Man? or
Is it a higher development of the Monkey? or
Is it both in combination?

Nothing of the kind
HAS EVER BEEN SEEN BEFORE!

It possesses, in brief, the

Face of Man.	Limbs of Monkey.
Face of Man.	Limbs of Monkey.
Face of Man.	Limbs of Monkey.
Face of Man.	Limbs of Monkey.

WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?

This curious creature is

Two-thirds size of Man.	Laughs, but can't speak.	
Two-thirds size of Man.	Laughs, but can't speak.	
Two-thirds size of Man.	Laughs, but can't speak.	
Two-thirds size of Man.	Laughs, but can't speak.	

WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?

Beside which the famous

Sea Lion.	Grizzly Bear.	Learned Seal.
Sea Lion.	Grizzly Bear.	Learned Seal.

&c., &c., &c.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock
And also EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
The renowned, touching and amusing drama, FIFTH and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of its repetition,
BOURCICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
In five acts and a multitude of Tableaux, from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC, NEW DRESSES, NEW EFFECTS,
presented by the entire
DRAMATIC GENIUS OF THE COMPANY.
The wax statue of John Brown, living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, living Kangaroos, beautiful Aquaria, &c.
Admittance 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

ABOUT TO CLOSE.—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway. This was built by a lady, at a cost of $26,000, and visited by thousands. Explanations given day and evening by the proprietress and builder. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

NEW COURSE OF LATIN LANGUAGE in forty lessons, based on the most practical Robertsonian Method, by the author, A. BALBO, Bachelor of Latin Letters. Three lessons a week for gentlemen and ladies, at No. 114 St. Mark's Place, where applications can be made. To commence on MONDAY, 5th inst. $12 per quarter. Private lessons if desired. Daily School (Latin, Italian, English and French languages and Mathematics) $16 per quarter. Copyright to sell.

References—M. H. Crosby, Professor of Latin at Columbia College, and Dr. Owen, at the New-York Free Academy.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Jan. 9, 1860.

I have conversed with Signor BALBO on the subject of his Latin Grammar; have read his preface, and also looked into his system as far as a limited time would permit. I do not hesitate to recommend his work as one calculated to be of great benefit to the students of the Latin tongue, being the production of one who is himself a thorough Latin scholar.
M. H. CROSBY, Professor of Latin.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which for climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 13. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c, may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, E. H., care of LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

AT $5—BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form new private classes for Monday at half price. This $5 course is practical, and will qualify gentlemen to open, conduct and close books by double entry in any kind of business. Secure $5 seats this day. Private rooms, $15.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 590 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGRAIN, No. 859 Broadway, continues to receive new pupils for thorough instruction in the French language. His terms are moderate, and the most satisfactory references will be given.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 18. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLAGG.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by M. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—LATTER PART of April, a New York teacher of seven years' experience will start for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to pursue his profession there. Parents desiring to send their children to the Continent of Europe will find this a favorable opportunity; advertiser speaks German and French. Satisfactory references given and required. Address DEYNCOURT, White Plains, Westchester County, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF a German University, a successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, &c., desires a situation as principal, tutor or assistant, in any part of the Union; best references and excellent testimonials. Address ENGAGEMENT, No. 139 *Times* Office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERfectly qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, OR one or more boys or men, in or near this City, to instruct or fit for College, by an experienced man, well qualified and highly recommended. Refer to, and address L. B., at the *Christian Inquirer* Office. No. 111 Broadway. Refers also to Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, No. 154 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, and a graduate of Amherst, a situation as Principal of an Academy, instructor in a high school, or tutor in a family. Address B. A., Box 58 Southampton, L. I.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation as teacher of English and Drawing; good references given. Address, for one week, Miss ANNA BROWN, Madison-square Post-office.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until June 1.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

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TO LET.

TO RENT ON FOURTEENTH-ST.—THE large house, No. 42 East 14th-st., near Broadway, now occupied by Mr. J. F. Penniman, well suited for a fine Club House. The house is 46 feet front and nearly 110 feet deep, with about 20 rooms.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, AT Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET.
A large number of houses of various styles.
ALSO,
Numerous parts of houses, to suit all applicants.
Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
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REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity.
Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.
Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FIVE-STORY brick building southwest corner of Sullivan and Bleecker sts., covering the entire lot, constructed for a first-class boarding-house, having a large dining hall, Croton water and gas throughout.
Also, immediately, the double four-story house corner Thompson and Bleecker sts., (No. 1 Depau-row,) lately occupied by Dr. Valentine Mott, said house 48 feet front and about 60 feet deep, with a side extension. The above buildings will be put in complete repair and rented for one or more years at a moderate rent. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO LET OR LEASE.—HOUSE AND STABLE No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway; No. 7 Bond-st., and stable No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union-square; No. 153 West 24th-st.; No. 141 East 50th-st.; No. 109 East 27th-st.; No. 155 Lexington-av.; and stable No. 89 East 31st-st.; No. 143½ East 47th st., No. 132 Thompson-st.; No. 172 Thompson-st. (rear); No. 298 West 14th-st.; No. 48 Crosby-st.; and store, &c., No. 14½ Carmine-st.; houses and lots, 57th-st. and 1st-av.; cottage on 2d-av., 35th and 36th sts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No 93 East 27th-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, tailors and daguerreotypists, pleasant rooms, well lighted, in the building, newly fitted up, at No. 142 Atlantic-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. The location is a very eligible one for any of the above trades, and first class establishments of the kind are greatly needed in the vicinity. For desirable tenants any reasonable alterations of the premises will be made to adapt them better to their business. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY brick extension houses, with range, boiler, bath, water-closets, gas, &c., on east side of Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette and Green avs., one minute's walk from Fulton-av. cars. Lots 19x100 feet; house 19x70 feet. Price $5,500. Terms $500 each. Inquire of D. S. ARNOLD, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York, or H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 128 WEST 40TH-ST., FOUR stories, English basement, containing gas and fixtures, furnace, hot and cold water, water-closets, bath-room. Rent $600 per annum. The house will be painted throughout and be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements. No. 556 Broome-st. Rent $540. Would be rented entire to one family, or if required to two small families. The upper part at $240; the lower at $300. References required. Rent monthly, in advance. Premises can be seen after 10 A. M.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE HOUSE AND FURniture No. 78 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton sts. House and furniture nearly new; in good neighborhood; water taken through the house; rent reasonable to a good tenant, if called for soon. Apply to JAMES EDSALL, No. 80 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM AND BEDroom, with front and back basement, of No. 255 Hudson st.; water, gas, counter, shelving and gas fixtures complete; rent moderate. Also, several other stores, dwellings, apartments, workshops, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE WHOLE UPper part of the new splendid building at northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st., consisting of 27 beautiful rooms; supplied with all the modern improvements; well adapted for a hotel or genteel boarding-house. Inquire on the premises, or of A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURposes, the 2d, 3d and 4th floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, nearly opposite Astor-place; will be altered to suit tenant, and rented separately or together. Possession immediately. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WHO WILL board the owner and wife in payment of rent, a modern house, three stories with high basement, in a good neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs. Address L. V., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, the desirable brown-stone English basement house No. 104 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy-park; can be seen by cards only. To be seen at the livery stable of JOHN FAGAN, southwest corner of Hicks and Harrison sts., Brooklyn. Apply for particulars to C. VANNIER, care of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert, Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—ONE-HALF OF Room No. 2, 18 by 48 feet, on the same floor with the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank," No. 563 Broadway, next to the corner of Prince-st. Inquire at the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—A BASEMENT IN THE REAR OF NO. 680 Broadway, suitable for manufacturing, with entrance from the alley. Size of room, 20x60 feet. Rent $200. Apply in the East River Bank.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW STORES AND DWELLings on the west side of 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., for a nice genteel business; the stores will be let separate, if desired; possession can be had the 1st April. Apply at No. 625 6th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF THE SECOND AND THE third stories of No. 832d-av. All the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references given and required. Rent moderate. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF THE house No. 278 West 34th-st., consisting of basement, all of second floor and two rooms on the third; all the modern improvements. Location good. Rent $300. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT WEST HOBOKEN, ONE MILE FROM the ferry, a large, plain frame house, with one or more acres of land; the basement will make a good paint shop, and a painter can get plenty of work. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR UNION-SQUARE—Four stories high, three rooms deep, 25 by 56 feet, with all modern conveniences. Furniture nearly new, and in unexceptionable. Rent $2,800. Address Box No. 2,220, Post-office.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS—The desirable three-story house No. 274 West 24th-st. Rent $450. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 329 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman-st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 850 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 9 PINE-street, near Broadway, and three lofts, cellar and sub-cellar in No. 7 Pine-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—STABLE IN THE ALLEY RUNNING from University-place to 5th-av., between Clinton-place and 4th-st. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE COUNTRY HOUSE IN Stratford, Ct., late the residence of Daniel Judson, Esq. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR NO. 872 BROADway, corner of 18th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 20 ABINGdon-place, Troy st., fronting on the square. To be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING, 50 BY 100 FEET, 5 stories high, suitable for piano-forte or furniture manufacturers. Inquire at No. 49 Elizabeth-st.

BROOKLYN STORES TO LET.—THREE elegant stores, Nos. 147, 151 and 153 Fulton-av., to let from the first of April. Finished with plate glass and silver sash. Apply at No. 177 Fulton-av., to R. D. MACOMBER.

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICE TO Let, and elegant Herring's Safe for sale at a bargain, at the front rooms of the 2d story of No. 15 William st. Apply immediately to R. G. PIERCE on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

66 FULTON-STREET, CORNER RYDER'S Alley, two upper floors, divided into connecting rooms, to let, whole or separate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF AN ENGLISH basement house, No. 92 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., consisting of 6 rooms on second floor and back parlor on first floor, with both hot and cold water, gas and fixtures. Inquire on the premises between 9 and 2 o'clock. Rent $350. References exchanged.

TO LET—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT houses in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all the modern improvements. Rent $1,000. Also, four-story brown front houses on 45th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $1,200.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 163 Chambers st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

BROOKLYN LOTS TO LEASE.—18 LOTS, with wharf fronting the Gowanus Canal, 185 feet east side, suitable for a lumber or coal yard; has a brick stable on the premises. Will be let for a term of years. Apply to DANIEL CURTIS, No. 36 Beaver-st., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST SIXTEENTH-st., opposite to St. George's Church. Rent $1,000. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av., to THOS MACFARLAN.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 27 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Varick. Rent, $800. Apply to J. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY house, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; all the modern improvements. Rent $700. Apply to
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO,
ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White st., 200 feet west of Broadway. Apply to
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, basement and cellar of No. 26 Beekman-st; location very desirable for drug hardware, or paper business; also store, basement and cellar of No. 18 Spruce st.; capital location for leather or other trade; possession immediately. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

LARD REFINING AND LARD OIL FACTORY TO LET—With fixtures all ready for use, within two blocks of Broadway, in 1st Ward; building 26x95 feet, four stories, very heavy timbered; suited for heavy manufacturing or storage. Apply to A. B. CLARKE, No. 212 Broadway, Rooms 16 and 17, up stairs.

LOFTS TO LET—VALUABLE FOR SHIRT, hoop-skirt, cigar or any manufacturing business requiring a strong light and large, airy space; size of loft, 40x160 feet; will be let in parts if desired. Apply to O. R. INGERSOLL, No. 243 South-st.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD, or the third alone, or both, with an office reserved. Inquire on the premises, No. 157 Duane-st., between West Broadway and Hudson-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to hire a medium sized house, suitable for a select, first-class female boarding-school, in a pleasant healthy neighborhood, where such an enterprise would be encouraged, within one or two hours' ride of this City. He would also negotiate with any teacher who desires to dispose of the good-will, &c., &c., of a school already established, upon moderate terms. Address Box No. 17 West Cambridge, Mass.

A HOUSE WANTED FOR ONE TO FIVE YEARS—Located between 4th and 23d sts., 2d and 4th avs., for a private family; a three-story modern built high-stoop brick house, with gas, bath, water and gas fixtures in the house; a 25 feet front house preferred; must be in perfect order throughout. Address J. O.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and st bles nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing thirteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

Also, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms exclusive of closets, store-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and ha e trees.

Also, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

Also, TO LET—A neat two-s ory cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

Also, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms two st ry and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
No. 11 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT IN WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—The commodious three-story dwelling-house, No. 147 South 9th-st., built of brown-stone and brick in the most thorough manner for the present occupant, with two full lots of land in front in shrubbery, flower plots, fruit trees, grape vines on trellises &c., on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and in a most desirable neighborhood, will be sold on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply on the premises, or at No. 50 Pine-st., New York, to
A. J. CAMERON.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—A double frame house, 36x30, containing 15 rooms, substantially built, with slate roof and filled in with brick; eligibly situated on Gates-av., near Ried-av., with 8 to 16 lots. There is a one-two story building 32x30, which is adapted for light manufacturing purposes, or can be altered for dwellings. The above property is in a highly improving and salubrious neighborhood, and will be disposed of below its value. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND TEN LOTS of ground, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, three hundred feet north of Fulton-av. The house is 41 feet front by 42 deep, built of brick, just completed. The woodwork is chestnut, finished in the best manner. Furnace, range, gas, bulkhead, water hot and cold, water closets all complete. The improvements are of the first class. For further information, inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. N KINNEY, No 152 Pearl-st., corner of Wall, New-York.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—2,000 ACRES of land in New-Jersey, between New-York and Philadelphia, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation; soil excellent for truck farming, and very early, being ten days ahead of Long Island. Price $4 per acre, on easy terms. Inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story, rear building. JNO. TORREY, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable three-story high stoop brick house with brown-stone basement and counter cellar, marble mantles, water, gas, heater, &c., located about a quarter of a mile from City Hall, about 200 yards from Fulton-av. cars, in Fleet-st. adjoining the church, known as No. 41; $2,500 may remain on mortgage. The property must be sold as I am going to the country. Inquire on the premises. W. S. STILWELL.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 900 feet of water front, on the Mystic River of Connecticut Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY situate on the south westerly corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., in the City of Brooklyn. The building is large, and well adapted for the grocery, flour and feed business, or which has been occupied during the past seven years, doing a first-rate business. The building will be sold with or without the lots adjoining. Terms easy. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, on the opposite corner.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For sale, the new and substantial 4 story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 16 feet 8 inches by 68 feet; is built and finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience, black walnut stairs, doors, &c. Lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 92 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others: the lot is 50x140, and the house 50 or 50x31 feet, finished in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences, and large stable in the rear; this property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address U. U., Box No. 342 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet 5½ inches. Also: the three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE mill power, with two dwelling-houses, barn, mill, and 28 acres of land at Norwalk, Conn., near the village, handsomely located for a country residence or any kind of manufacturing business; will exchange for City property, or sound durable kind of merchandise. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Ct.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE STORY and basement, high stoop dwelling houses, on Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., south side; also one of the 20 feet, low stoop houses in the same block, beautifully located; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply at No. 11, on the premises.

BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 145 West 34th-st., built in the best manner; rosewood doors, black walnut stairs, &c., one of the best houses up town; size of house 25x63, lot 152 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 170 West 34th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, situated on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUNTJOY. East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—(ALL choice locations,) viz: The 3 story Philadelphia brick, Nos. 174, 176 and 178 Fort Green-place, (late Canton-st,) and the 3-story cottage No. 7 Hudson-street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York and 2 miles from Railroad Depôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st. New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THAT 4-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 65 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50, with all modern improvements; street paved with Belgian pavement; one of the most desirable situations on Murray Hill. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 65 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brown-front house, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50 feet; lot 18x92 feet; in complete order, gas, bath &c. Price, $10,000; terms to suit. Apply to EDM. DARROW, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FINISHED BROWN-stone front house No. 12 West 35th-st., containing cellar, basement, and four stories and attic above the basement. For terms, &c., apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 60 West 40th-st., or to CHAUNCEY CLARK, No. 66 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE HOUSE IN 12TH-st., near 5th-av. Also No. 24 West 17th-st. Also, No. 3 West Washington place. Apply at PARK BENJAMIN & CO.'S new office No. 62 East 14th st.
N. B.—Several good houses wanted for lease by desirable tenants.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID S. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house No. 13 West 34th st., 25x65, lot 125 feet 6 inches, finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x31 6 with entrance from 35th st. Enquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 40 East 19th-st., near Broadway, containing all modern improvements; price $18,500; terms easy. Apply to E. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
28 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
16 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Hous on-av., or Hall-st.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott place.

All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton av Railroad.

Also, 40 l ts on Washington and Park avs.

The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads. A low rate of taxation and railroad fare, and the introduction of water of unequaled purity renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.

The lots will be sold under re trictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at mod rate expense, desirable residence sites in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.

For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st, New York.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property: A neat house, 3-story, basement and cellar, with all the modern improvements, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price $7,000. Also, brown-stone house, East 35 h st., near 4th av. Price $11,500. Also, 3-story brick house in West 26 h st., near 9th-av. Price $7,000. Also, brown-stone house, 20x54, 3 stories, basement and c llar, all the improvements, $10 500; 3 orman place, West 33d-st. Also brown-stone house East 47th-st., between 5 h and 6th avs. 21x54, 4 stories, basement and cellar, all the improvements; $ 5,000. Also, one lot on 21st st, between 8th and 9th avs; $3,300. Also, hou es and lots on 8th and 9 havs
SMITH & MEAD, No 175 West 29th-st., corner 8th-av.

SUPERIOR HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant house of extra size, and very desirably located, built expressly for the owner's occupation, in the very best manner, and handsomely finished throughout. The plumbing work in particular, and all the other work and materials are of the best quality and description; has two butlers' pantries, two bath rooms, two lavatory rooms, three water closets—one on each floor—with all the other modern improvements and conveniences. If desired, a part of the purchase money will be taken in a small place in the country. Apply to
H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

LAKE GEORGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For good improved City property, a country residence, with 10 to 50 acres of fine desirable land, a carriage house, gas-house, ice house and chicken house and yard. The dwelling is a large, double, four-story house, 40 feet front by 50 feet deep, with a wing on the rear, situated on a hill overlooking Lake Mohegan, Putnam County, N. Y. There is also a fine boathouse attached to the premises. Title perfect; property unincumbered. Apply to EDWARD H. SENIOR, No. 75 Carmine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES, PLEASANTLY situated on high ground, at Westfield, N. J., 20 miles from New-York, one hour's ride in cars on New-Jersey Central Railroad—improvements in good order; fruit of choice varieties in abundance; healthy neighborhood; easily cultivated; one mile from depot; churches, schools, stores Price $1 600. Inquire of C. A. LEVERIDGE, Saturday, 10 to 1 o'clock, at L. McBean's, 75 Pine st., New-York. Cut out for reference.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, hot air rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No 90 Beaver-st., New-York

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—125TH-ST., BETween 6th and 7th avs., the valuable private residence, erected by a practical builder for his own occupation, in a substantial manner, brick, 2½-story, 38 by 38 feet; bath, range, laundry tubs, gas, furnace, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c., all in perfect condition; parlor carpets and chandeliers can be purchased with the house together with a carriage house 20x30 feet, and three lots of ground 25 by 100 feet 11 inches each. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A NEAT FRAME HOUSE, IN THE COTtage style, in Brooklyn, on Skillman st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar; gas and heater. House 20x30 lot 100 feet. Price $3 250; $1 500 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to THOMAS LIPPIATT, No. 64 Nassau st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADIson-square in 23d st., a brown-stone, English-basement house medium size, with the most handsome furniture; from a cash purchaser will take $18,000 without furniture; a mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3 529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front blinds mahogany, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No 49 East 37th-st, between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, A HOUSE and lot on the north side of 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., high stoop, three stories and basement, gas and gas fixtures, Croton, bath, &c. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN No. 180 10th-st, near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 9th-st., a corner house, extra size, in prime order, arranged with all the modern improvements. For permit to see the same, apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st.

CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The valuable three-story and attic brick house, with lease of lot, No 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., 25x70 feet; lot 75x106 feet. For terms and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND ON MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—the six lots north-east corner Madison-av and 7th-st. being 92 x150 feet. Terms very easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWO LOTS ON MADISON-AVENUE, CORner THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—FOR SALE—The handsome plot of ground northeast corner Madison-av and 38th st. 52x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on 39th-st.; also, a first-class three-story brown stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av and 39th-st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house No. 111 West 21st-st. It is first-class in every respect; is in perfect order; has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully frescoed by Molini. Apply to HENRY BOWERS, Jr., No. 32 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 181 WEST 11TH-ST., NORTH side, between 6th and 7th avs., a first-class 4-story brick house, in complete order, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, (E. D.)—A THREE-story brick house on Rodney-st., first house from Lee-av., will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. WHITMORE, Bank o the State of New-York.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 30 Market-st., will be sold cheap and terms easy. For particulars inquire at No. 30 Beekman-st., between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 147 East 3cth-st., with a carriage-house on the rear; lot, 29 4 front, by 155 feet deep all built in the best manner; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, FOUR-STORY brick house and full lot on 3d-av., No. 776, between 51st and 52d sts. For particulars, inquire of the owner, on the premises, over the store. Agents need not apply.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved proper y will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE NORTH-west corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Also, 4 lots on 144th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to
L. HURST, No. 3 John-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, at low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND PLACE, BROOKLYN—A large and desirable residence in complete order, with all the modern improvements. About one-half the purchase money may remain. Apply to
ABM. BARTHOLF, No 33 Gold-st., N. Y.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and attic brick dwelling-house No. 20 East Broadway; independent walls, with all modern arrangements; on a Rutgers lease, ground rent $150 per annum. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat in the village of Geneva, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Seneca Lake. The house stands on a plot of 4 acres, having a front of 400 feet on Main-st., and comprising a fine lawn tastefully laid out, abundantly supplied with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and partly inclosed by hawthorn hedges, a sloping bank shaded with sycamore, oak, hickory, and other forest trees, terminating in a gravel beach, an orchard of choice fruit trees and a culinary garden in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes. The house, which is a framo building, filled in with brick, has a front of 75 feet, including wing depth, 40 feet. The parlors are furnished with marble mantels, and grates of modern pattern; gas fixtures through the house, with gas supplied from the village. The carriage-house, stables, and other outbuildings are commodious, and well built. Attached to the property, and immediately opposite, are 17 acres of tillable land, producing every variety of crops. The lake abounds with fine fish, including salmon trout, Oswego bass, pike, perch, &c., and offers unsurpassed facilities for boating and bathing. The attractions for which Geneva is noted have induced many retired New-York merchants to choose this village as a place of residence. Hobart Free College and the public and private schools, have well established reputations. The churches include the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations. The Roche ter and Syracuse Railroad connects this village with the New-York Central Railroad. Time from New-York, 13 hours. The place would be exchanged for suitable property in the vicinity of this City. For further particulars, inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful residence and grounds situated in the village of Asbury, Warren County, N. J., distant from New-York 80 miles, 2½ from Delaware, accessible four times a day by New-Jersey Central Railroad; the village is in the centre of the most productive and beautiful valley of New-Jersey, with the Musconetcong—a famous trout stream—running through its whole length. The house is of hallenish stone, well built, and having superior educational and church advantages; the property contains eleven acres, three of which are highly ornamented and beautifully arranged, laid out with well shaded walks and drives, decorated by choice flowers and shrubs, the whole surrounded by evergreen hedges of juniper, hemlock, pirvit, buckthorn, lilac, &c., in full perfection and bearing a large, tasteful kitchen-garden, well stocked with currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c.; also, a fine grapery; the cottage, a framed one, designed by a skillful architect, is two stories, and built in the best manner; in size, 40 feet front by 36 feet, with a wing 20x24 feet, also of two stories, and corresponding; the house has large portico es from front and rear; bay windows on either side; the first floor containing hall, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and pantry; the second, seven chambers and bath room, and servant's room in attic; there is also an ornamental ice-house stable, carriage-house, poultry yards, &c.; the place will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, or in exchange for City property; price, $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOUR lots of ground, 25 feet by 100 feet each, extending from Palisade-st. to Hacken sack-av., with a beautiful gothic dwelling 25 feet wide by 40 feet in depth, with basement, two stories and attic. The house has been completed about two years; just painted throughout, parlors frescoed; a fine spring of water in the basement; hot and cold water. The property is situated on the high ground between Jersey City and Hoboken, and has an unexcepted view of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, the Bay, the Narrows, &c. Cars from Hoboken pass the premises every fifteen minutes, and stages from Jersey City run to within two minutes' walk of the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to G. GEDNEY, on the premises, or to M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lots to suit purchasers, or the whole.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice-house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated at Jericho, L. I., near Hicksville depôt. Trains to and from the City every few hours. This is a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing a beautiful country retreat. On the premises is a two-story and attic dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings; twenty acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A FEW YEARS, at New-Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat; the house containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon, and commands fine views of, the Sound; the grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out with flowers and kitchen gardens, and stocked with fruit. Also, a coach-house, stable and bathing-house. Within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City; rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water; has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh.
MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Sattsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern conveniences, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, elegantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barn, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. B. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye depôt, Westchester County, containing 13 acres, with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is a two-story and attic frame, about 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new, and conveniently arranged. Also, a small place, about 5 acres, with two dwellings, near Hart's Corner, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH CONN., 1½ miles from the depôt, the residence of Wm. Whit, Esq., containing 12½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is 2 story and attic, about 34x40, with wing 18x32 well built and in good order, handsomely situated, with a fine prospect, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH 9 acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depôt, Bridgeport, Conn.; house has eleven rooms, besides bathing room, closets, kitchen and dry cellar. The place has barn, carriage-house, unfailing well, cistern, good garden, abundance of small fruits, fruit and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubbery. Apply to PHILIP E. LOCKWOOD, No. 17 Beekman-st., New-York, or to J. N. IRELAND, Old Mill Green, Bridgeport.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful co tages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $600 per annum; the locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock; or at Ravenswood.

$3,000 ONLY.—FOR SALE, A DELIGHTFUL country residence within 25 minutes' ride of the City, consisting of a handsome two-story house with a large wing, and five lots of ground handsomely laid out with arbors, grapes, vines, fruit, and shrubbery &c., in abundance. Terms easy. Address A. M. O., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE finest places in the village; complete with gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnace, &c., &c.; stables, ice-house, and other outbuildings. 17 lots well laid out with fruit and in good order. Good river view and near the railroad and steamboat landings. Will be sold at a reasonable price and possession given at any time. Inquire of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 3 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 349 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

With a lot containing from 2 to 15 acres of fine land, ornamented with forest and fruit trees, on a beautiful location, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country and the City of New-York. The premises are situated in the west part of the flourishing town of Orange, one mile from the depôt, and adjoining the residence of Andrew F. Pellet, Esq. The dwelling is two-story, new and of large dimensions. 45x55, quite on the most approved plan, with piazzas on three sides, and finished in the best manner. It contains 12 rooms, besides bath-room and conservatory, with a fine attic and a good cellar under the whole. It is completed with all the modern fixtures, range, pipes for gas, and hot and cold water throughout, with an excellent well of water conducted into the dwelling. Outside improvements complete. Inquire of CHAS. CONDIT, No. 170 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or CALEB CONDIT, near the premises.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the Banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York. This property consists of about 10 acres of land, a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath rooms, billiard-room, laundry, in all 25 rooms, heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach house on the grounds, all built of cut stone in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest and rare fruit trees, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least, one of the most desirable on the Hudson; within three minutes' walk of the station, it is out of sight of both depôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT forty acres, beautifully situated on the Flushing and Jamaica Turnpike, (on which are several valuable building sites,) in the immediate neighborhood, and commanding a fine view of Little Neck Bay, East River and the Sound. The premises are situated at Bay Side, L. I., ten miles from New-York City, and three miles east of the village of Flushing, from which place communication is had with the City several times a day by railroad and steamboat. Either the whole or any part of the above forty acres will be sold and the farm house, surrounded by a beautiful shade, with barns, sheds, &c., and about five acres of good land, will be rented to a suitable tenant. Any further information may be obtained by applying to WM. A. CORNELL, on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, No. 393 Broadway, New-York.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 26 miles' drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 20 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation, with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other a two-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay and recently by Mr. J. Butler Wright. The house is of stone with modern conveniences, the grounds, 40 acres, include garden well stocked with fruit, gardener's cottage and green-house, coach-house, ice-house filled, &c. The position is high and singularly healthy. Distance from Katonah telegraph station on the Harlem Railroad 2 miles, and from the City two hours. Application may be made to WILLIAM JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also has an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. This place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the County. Apply to
A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702

FROM ALBANY.

The Railroad Toll Bill Passed in Assembly.

Passage of the Canal Bill in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 9—P. M.

The Railroad bill passed the House, to-night, by a vote—Ayes, 81; Noes, 32.

Four Democrats voted Aye, and eight Republicans voted No.

The bill levies a tonnage toll upon every railroad that competes with the canals. LEO.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 9.

An adverse report on the Erie Railroad Freight bill was referred back for a further hearing.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill providing that all moneys belonging to the City of New-York shall be deposited from time to time, without delay, by the legal custodian thereof, who shall hold the office only till the expiration of the term of the present Comptroller.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill subjecting foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, to all the provisions of the law applicable to companies incorporated by foreign Governments.

The bill to prevent fraud in the sale of passenger tickets was passed.

The Senate voted to postpone the constitutional amendment relative to the Judiciary until the 2d of April, by a vote of 19 to 10. This is equivalent to the defeat of the amendment.

The General Canal Appropriation bill passed by 15 to 17, after the failure of the attempt to strike out the Chenango appropriation.

The bill to appoint Commissioners on damages to property at Qurantine was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GRANT, on a question of privilege, attacked the article in the New-York *Herald* on the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill. Several others also denounced the article as false.

Mr. BELL endeavored to get a protest against the same bill inserted on the journal, but was refused by a vote of 9 to 18. Only two Senators—Messrs. BELL and MURPHY—signed the protest; all others declining.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 9.

Mr. POND, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, has ready for presentation the New-York City Tax levy. The whole amount is $4,375,219 59. That for fire and police telegraph is raised from $6,000 to $15,000, and for roads and avenues decreased from $60,000 to $25,000. The supplies for and cleaning public offices are raised to $42,000. The expense of the Investigating Committee of the Common Council on Police matters in 1855 is $3,000. For blasting and removing Coenties Reef, $20,000. For the Mayor for advertising expenses, $25,000.

Mr. A. A. MYERS' New-York and Brooklyn Cab Company's bill, incorporates J. A. H. Hasbrouck, D. S. Barnes, A. H. Thurston, D. H. Beedley and E. S. Martin, with a capital of $500,000. It allows them to charge 50 cents per hour within the City limits; or from South Ferry to Forty-second-street, or shorter distances, 25 cents for one passenger, and 15 cents for each additional passenger.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill to protect consumers of gas in New-York.

The Canal Appropriation bill was passed.

The Seventh-avenue Railroad bill came down from the Senate, and was sent to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The Railroad Toll bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. O. ALLEN moved to recommit it, with instructions to report, making the Erie Railroad tolls only two-thirds as much as those of the New-York Central, and to include in the action of the bill the Genesee Valley and Chenango road.

Mr. MILLIKEN moved to recommit without instructions.

The House took a recess before any question was taken on the Railroad toll bill. The consideration of the bill was resumed at the evening session. Pending the question, a motion was made by Mr. MILLIKEN to recommit the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to add instructions for taxing all the railroads of the State on their net earnings, instead of all other taxes. Mr. BINGHAM made a speech in favor of his amendment.

Mr. MILLIKEN argued in favor of the recommittal of the bill. In the course of his remarks, he said an attempt had been made to compel the Republicans of the House to support this as a party measure. He refused to go with any party in a measure of injustice and oppression. The bill was concocted by a few men in secret caucus, and was brought down to the House and tried to be rushed through under the whip and gag law. He refused to legislate at the behest of any party for one interest at the expense of another. This measure, like the *Pro Rata* bill, was urged by men whose interests were adverse to railroads, and hence their objection to discussion or amendment. He argued that property invested in railroad stock, after the removal of tolls, was so invested on an implied pledge of the State that such policy would be continued.

The Speaker, and Messrs. STILLSON, O. ALLEN, FISCH, ELLSWORTH and HOLCOMB supported the bill. The previous question was ordered, and the bill passed.

It imposes the full rates—the same as on the canal—on the Central, Oswego and Syracuse, Albany and Vermont, Rensselaer and Saratoga, Saratoga and Whitehall, Chemung, Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroads during the season of navigation, and three-fourths of the same rate on the New-York and Erie, Buffalo and New-York City, Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York, and Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroads, upon all through freights; also on the Ogdensburgh Road. Live stock, fresh meats, &c., are exempted.

The Sanitary Code bill for New-York and Brooklyn, and the New-York Charter Amendment were reported favorably. Several other bills were passed—among them the bill to fund the floating debt of New-York.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE CITY RAILROAD BILL—TOLLS ON RAILROADS—JUDICARY AMENDMENTS—THE SEPOY WAR—VOTING BY PROXY—FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES—CITY MATTERS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March, 9, 1860.

The excitement about "the Omnibus or Gridiron Railroad bill" has about subsided.

It was announced in the House this morning, and took the usual reference to the Committee on Cities and villages. Its opponents—those interested in the House bills—have perfect confidence that they can hold the monster where it is until a compromise is effected, or something can be agreed upon. *If they can hold it*, they may be able to effect an arrangement. But can they do so? I am not so sure of that. Perhaps—perhaps not. Old father RITCHIE always said, *Nous verrons*. Since the manner in which the other bills were reported in the House, by the same Committee, I am not quite sure that they will or will not do anything.

Since the excitement and hubbub about the bill, I have been endeavoring to get up a theory of the causes which gave it birth, and the strength it manifested from the start.

It is all conjecture, but it will be found about true.

As I said yesterday, for five or six years the franchises have been sought with avidity by prominent politicians in the State, and by gentlemen in New-York anxious to afford facilities for the transit of their fellow-citizens, especially when they could find profit in doing so. They have always failed in the Senate, as I showed yesterday. Last Spring, when they could not be put through the Senate, it was resolved by the projectors that the Senators to be chosen the coming Fall should be "sound on the goose" before they were nominated. Those not familiar with the machinery of politics will wonder how such a resolve could be carried out. Nothing easier in the world. Suffice it to say that it was done, and done so effectually that I venture the opinion there were not five Senators elected who did not expect to vote in the affirmative on several bills to authorize the construction of Railroads in New-York. Senators of both political parties were "made right," as a condition precedent to their election. I could name who were defeated by their own political friends—some before nominating conventions, some before the people—because they would not give satisfactory assurances of their affirmative action. When all these Senators reached Albany, they were told that arrangements were on foot to fix up bills for City Railroads, and that they would be expected to "put them through." At last these bills were matured, and reported to the House. If you will look over the list of corporators, you will see the character of the men to whom these franchises were to be given.

It is not a part of my purpose to analyze or review them. Suffice it to say, that to a very large proportion of the prominent men of the City and the State—and especially to the leading Republicans—they were very obnoxious. There was hardly one man named, or supposed to be represented, who had the slightest political, or social, or moral recommendation. They were "soldiers of fortune," who asked the franchises, not for the purpose of affording facilities to the public, but for the purpose of selling out. You might take through the two last City Governments, and you would hardly find the materials for a combination more distasteful or more to be distrusted.

When these bills made their appearance, every body said that something should be done to counteract them, and that the most effectual way was the combined influence of the Senate. Such a combination was made, and you know the result.

It is said that the friends of Senators are among the incorporators. Probably that is so. But I guess it would be difficult to establish that there is any immediate connection between these Senators and their friends—not but what there may be; I am prepared to believe almost anything nowadays. If there is, I don't see any particular difference between Senators on one set of men or another. There is no going for one set of men or another. There is no difference between the two bills, (for substantially the five bills are one,) except that "the Omnibus" contains less objectionable features than the other, while it has no provision that is not in the five.

This morning when the *Herald* appeared containing a statement that certain Senators had met at a caucus at the room of GEORGE LAW for the purpose of concocting "the omnibus," several Senators rose successively to "a question of privilege."

Mr. GRANT read the article from the *Herald*, which stated that he, with several other Senators, had been present at a caucus held in GEORGE LAW's room, and called its author a coward, a villain and a liar. He had not seen GEORGE LAW for a long time, and did not know that he had a room in Albany. Mr. FIERO concurred in Mr. GRANT's remarks. Mr. HAMMOND asked Mr. GRANT to whom he referred as being the author of the communication to the *Herald*. Mr. GRANT—I refer to the reporter for the New-York *Herald*. Messrs. WARNER, BLOOD and RAMSEY concurred with Mr. GRANT in pronouncing the statement in the *Herald* false. Mr. FIERO would not demean himself by noticing anything that appeared in the *Herald*. Neither would Mr. LAPHAM.

And then the matter dropped.

By the way, there are no Senators in it; there was one that wanted to be in, and that too "awfully." When it was in Committee of the Whole, Senator CONNOLLY was particularly importuning two or three of the Senators to "move a man for me, won't you—say I"—meaning that he had a friend whose name he would like to see in the bill—*as a representative man*, of course. None of the Senators to whom he appealed felt authorized to take such an unwarrantable liberty with the bill—fearing probably to destroy its equilibrium, by the addition so beseechingly sought by Mr. CONNOLLY.

The bill to provide for Commissioners to assess the damage done to the Quarantine establishment by the Sepoy insurrection, was ordered to a third reading, after being amended so as to allow Richmond County to appoint a Commissioner.

The bill to provide means for the completion of the Erie, and other Canals, was read a third time in the Senate, and passed. Ayes, 17; Nays, 15. Among the ayes are the three Democratic Senators from New-York. Among the noes were four Republican Senators living on the line of the Canal.

The bill to punish the sale of false passenger tickets passed the Senate by a very decided vote.

The bill to authorize members of charitable and religious institutions to vote by proxy, came up for a third reading, but was laid aside at the request of Senator SPINOLA, who desired to afford some gentlemen an opportunity to amend it.

A bill was introduced requiring the boundaries of School Districts of the State to be clearly defined, maps made, and copies filed in the Town Clerk's Office.

A bill was reported, subjecting the insurance companies of other States, and foreign companies doing business in this State, to the same supervision, restrictions, and regulations as the companies chartered by this State are under.

A bill was reported authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to estimate the quantity of the Croton Water furnished to the Sing Sing Prison, and to fix the sum which the State shall annually pay to the City for the supply.

The Judiciary amendments to the Constitution being the special order at 12 o'clock, and taken up, they were discussed by the lawyers of the Senate, and then the laymen, seeing the lawyers could not agree, wisely postponed their further consideration until the 2d of April. Senator FERRY was the gentleman who had the good sense to put them over until a period where they cannot possibly be passed. They were conceived by the Judges, who made a specious plea that they were not able to do the work of the Courts without more judges, and sought to obtain for themselves a large increase of salary. The defeat of their scheme will learn them, I hope, not again to soil the ermine by so shallow a contrivance.

The third reading of bills was the special order in the House, to-day, under the joint rules. No bills relating to New-York interests were read.

All the measures relating to the Police, the Almshouse Department, and the Charter—in fact everything relating to New-York, is just now at a stand still. "Waiting for the wagon," I believe. The fact is, there is such a conflict of opinions between the leading men of New-York, as to what should be done, and between the Press, as to who should do anything, that "confusion, worse confounded," is all the answer that can be made to the question as to "what is doing about New-York?" I think in a few days there will be something cooked up. It may be a savory dish—it may not be so savory. I should not expect anything very palatable from so many cooks. It will be what the Scotch call "stone broth,"—mighty little nourishment for the City in it. LEO.

MOUNT VERNON TRANSFERRED.

The Ladies' Association taking Formal Possession—Speech of Hon. John Cochrane.

From the Washington Star, March 8.

The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association having fully secured, by purchase, the homestead of WASHINGTON, yesterday afternoon, for the first time, paid an official visit to the spot, in the steamer *Thomas Collyer*. An invitation was the day previous extended to both Houses of Congress to accompany them in this trip, which was accepted, and the Senate, for the purpose of complying with the invitation, met an hour earlier than usual, while it was understood that the House would likewise have an early adjournment. An earnest debate, however, unfortunately springing up in both Houses, neither body thought it politic to adjourn, and for this reason, we regret to say, there were but thirty of the House in attendance, and only one Senator. The members of the Press, during the passage down the river, individually and collectively, expressed to Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, their appreciation of his kindness in so efficiently interposing in their behalf at the wharf, as the Captain of the boat took upon himself to exclude the members of the Press invited to go down, and his manner was so extraordinarily offensive as to excite the greatest indignation, and respect alone for the ladies on the boat prevented his being roughly handled. The Marine Band was in attendance, and interested the company with numerous national airs. Reaching the tomb the company separated, spending an hour in viewing the grounds and various interesting relics. About twilight the party again gathered about the tomb, when the band executed in fine style "Washington's Grave." As is customary, every one brought away some token of remembrance of their visit to the venerated spot.

Returning, when the boat had got fully under way, loud calls were made for a speech from Mr. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, and others.

Mr. LARRABEE hoped the company would excuse him from the delivery of a speech, as there were others present to whom they could listen with much greater pleasure than himself. After a few eloquent remarks he introduced Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, whose name was received with loud and continued plaudits.

SPEECH OF MR. COCHRANE.

Mr. COCHRANE, after paying a warm tribute to the association of ladies whose invitation the company were this day honoring, said: We have trod near the monument of him who is called the Father of his Country. We have assembled there this day with bated breath, with sombre thought, with patriotic emotions, to do honor for the principles for which he contended, and for the freedom for which he struck, and which we enjoy. [Applause.]

Who is there here that needs illustration of the character of WASHINGTON? That character reposes in the heart of every one; and there can be nothing in illustration added to the vast proportions of that great mind and great heart, which, under a Supreme Providence, struck for and achieved the independence of the Union. We have visited the place of his familiar habitation; we have seen the illustrations of his daily thoughts; we have witnessed the scenes of his domestic virtues, and we have looked upon the sacred spot which bore the last of his mortal remains. As we traversed that sacred spot; as we looked with a solemn awe upon the sacred sarcophagus which retains his remains, we, each of us, felt more than Americans: we felt disciples of that common humanity which, transmitted from above, never so elevated as when engaged in works of goodness, never so illustrious as when devoted to the benefit and the good of the human race.

Away in yonder region, where Eastern suns beat down with their hottest rays upon Eastern sail, there reposes a sacred tomb to which all in Christendom and every Christian heart looks for repose, for relief, and for redemption. Here, under a Western sun, in the genial clime of Virginia, under the salubrious winds of America, is to be found another tomb. It is the tomb of a great and benevolent man—the tomb of a man whose heart reflected all of Christian virtue; who trod the military paths, not of fame, but of empire; who trod, at the same time, the humble and narrow path of Him who taught and toiled, and suffered, and died, and whose tomb is in other lands. While the Christian looks to Jerusalem as the point from whence proceeds his redemption, not only the American, but all throughout this down-stricken world, look to Mount Vernon for the tomb of him, who, with Christian resignation, wrought out the Independence of a great nation, and achieved the work which God had set for his hands. [Applause.]

And it is meet now that, as every vessel passes and repasses that sacred precinct, that the human heart should bow down and be still, and music as of sweet bells should be changled upon the air to teach that even the winds themselves will speak of the virtues and of the memory of him who was the greatest man ever created, or who ever died. [Applause.] But there is another consideration which requires our attention here, of hardly inferior importance. That tomb in its dilapidated state was matter of great grief to every philanthropist, to every patriot. That tomb has been remarked upon, and severe commentaries made upon the character of the American people by reason of its condition. That as Americans without energy, yet with every disposition; without associate action, without effort, have, until this time, permitted those sacred relics to fall to decay. The memory of WASHINGTON, notwithstanding, was above all these human attributes, and rose to greater distinction as Mount Vernon fell to decay. As the American wended his annual pilgrimage that way, returning with commentaries on the negligence, the carelessness of his fellow-citizens, even during all this time had the fame and name of WASHINGTON culminated through Europe, penetrated Africa, visited Asia, so that even the African in Timbuctoo was not ignorant of WASHINGTON; and the Tartar Arab in his Eastern plain bowed with the sunset of the God that he worshipped at the shrine of the great name of the West. [Applause.] Amid this sombre gloom, this twilight of decaying patriotism, a star appeared in the East. It was borne by an American female—from hand to hand she passed with a torch to other hands of her female associates, until this whole land was encircled with a cord of flaming, enlightened energy and female patriotism. [Applause.]

From the vast deeps came up their voices crying for aid; and their fathers and their brothers felt the electric spark. It was then, and only then, that America came forward to do the work of Americans. Then it was, with their noble ensigns spread to the wind, knowing no failure, determined on success—then it was that the female hand accomplished what all of the male kindred had been unable to produce. [Applause.] And now, fellow-citizens, here at this moment we arrive at the consummation of that glorious work—she, the woman of America, has accomplished her aim, and Mount Vernon, with its sacred ashes, reposes under the custody of the females of America, the property of the American Union. [Applause.] Every one must proclaim it as one of the most marvelous and illustrious works that has ever been accomplished in this nineteenth century. [Applause.] Here we stand, then, boasting ourselves lords of the creation, yet bowing at the shrine of that great monument which the females of America have raised. [Applause.]

After further remarks from Mr. COCHRANE, Mr. COX, of Ohio, was loudly called for, when he came forward and addressed the company in a very happy and eloquent manner, his remarks eliciting great applause. It was with great hesitation that he came forward on this occasion, as there were others present who would interest them much more than he could possibly do; but as it had been said that it was his duty to respond to the call, he would therefore submit a few cursory remarks, for which he must ask their indulgence. He was ashamed to confess it, but he must say, with all the simplicity of his heart, that he to-day, for the first time in his life, visited that venerated spot, Mount Vernon. But this seemed to be a peculiar characteristic of the American—that he went everywhere else in the world, when on his travels, excepting to those spots which were most near and dear, and most beautiful and sublime in his own land.

He then adverted to the fact, as he had himself been an eye-witness of, that in all heathen countries the burial-places of their heroes and distinguished men were held in the most sacred veneration; while in America the tomb and homestead of the greatest man that ever existed here or elsewhere—the Father of his Country—was permitted to go to decay, until the ladies resolved in their patriotic hearts that if zeal, determined purpose, and perseverance on their part could prevent it, it should be so no longer; and sure enough, glory be to the women of America, they stood there that day happy spectators of the consummation of their purpose. If man carried the blade of patriotism, woman was the jewel in its hilt, and she should, and always would, shine wherever there was a fair opportunity and true cultivation in the land.

On the conclusion of Mr. COX's remarks, Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia, was loudly called for, and responded in a few exceedingly well conceived and happy remarks.

The boat having reached the landing, no further opportunity was allowed for speeches, though frequent calls were made for Hon. Mr. RICE, NELSON and others.

The Latest Horror.

THE POISONING CASE AT SYRACUSE—THE FATE OF PETER TINKER.

From the Syracuse Journal, March 8.

Our city was thrown into a great excitement yesterday and to-day, in consequence of a valuable horse belonging to Dr. SEARLES being killed by poison, —two little girls, children of PETER TINKER, dead, and TINKER himself a corpse.

The facts of the case, as we have been able to learn them, are briefly, these. Yesterday (Wednesday) PETER TINKER was seen coming out of the stable a short time before the horse died, and it is supposed that he gave him strychnine because he was jealous of Dr. SEARLES, the owner of the animal. It seems that some time last Fall, Mr. TINKER, who is reported a man of good habits, employed Dr. SEELES to prescribe for his wife, who was then ailing. The Doctor attended Mrs. TINKER, and the result is that she abandoned her two children, and is now living under the same roof with Dr. SEARLES and his wife.

Their children, it seems, since the separation of Mr. TINKER and his wife, have been living at different places, among friends. The last place at which one of the children was stopping was Mr. LILLY's. On Tuesday afternoon the father called at Mr. LILLY's and took the child away, saying that he was going to take the children among friends. The little girls' names are LUCIDA (who went by the name of "Eva") and FLORA. "Eva" was 8 and FLORA 6 years old. On taking leave of Mrs. LILLY, she was asked to sing a little song beginning, "I have a home," &c., or, "I have a mother." The little girl, in reply, said, "I can't sing those songs, because I have no home. I had a mother, but I have got none now."

Yesterday afternoon TINKER was found in the streets, apparently intoxicated. He was taken to the Park Hotel, and Dr. FULLER called, who discovered that TINKER had taken a heavy dose of laudanum, and was suffering from the effects. A pistol heavily loaded was found in his pockets, and various surmises are circulated in relation to his intentions. TINKER said he procured the pistol because he contemplated going West: but he denounced Dr. SEARLES in severe terms, and it is suspected that he intended to shoot Dr. S. on account of jealousy. TINKER passed a terrible night, and this morning about 9 o'clock, he died in agony. After his death some papers were found in his stocking, one of which revealed the fact that he had poisoned his two little children, and that they were in the room formerly occupied by him, in the old Medical College building. On going to the room the two little girls were found dead—laid out—their little hands folded across their breasts.

It seems that TINKER, OR Tuesday, administered laudanum to his children in some oysters, in the room where they this morning were found; that he staid by them until they died—and after straightening them out left them, and took poison himself. It was a terrible sight to look at the children as they lay on an old straw bed—with froth at their mouths, from the effects of the poison. The mother of the children came to see her offspring—looked at them carelessly—and went away with little or no emotion. There is a history connected with this whole affair which we cannot now stop to publish—we may do so some other time.

The indignation of the populace was aroused this morning against Dr. SEARLS to such an extent that it was deemed best by the officers, for the personal safety of the Doctor, to put him into the Penitentiary. We know not to what extent the Doctor can be or is implicated in the matter, but from what we can learn, he thinks his position is anything but a comfortable one.

The Coroner and his jury are holding inquests over the bodies of TINKER and his children.

The Charleston Convention.

HOW THE DELEGATES WILL BE FLEECED.

From the Charleston Courier, March 6.

We published yesterday a paragraph from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, referring to the rates of board and lodgings in this city during the Democratic Convention, which will be opened on the 23d of April. So far as our information will permit at present, we offer a few words of explanation in reply.

Our landlords have been actively engaged for some weeks in endeavoring to prepare themselves for the pressure of the Convention, and the proprietors of our principal hotels have just returned from New-York, where they had gone to lay in supplies, make contracts, and procure furniture and materials for the additional rooms that will be demanded, met advanced and advancing prices for all the staples of hotel-keeping. They have also endeavored to make early arrangements for leasing rooms and buildings, in addition to the hotels, and here also they have met high and extra prices, induced by the approaching Convention.

Many of the extra expenses and additional charges devolving on the landlords on account of the Convention have accrued, and are now running on. Their additional rooms have been engaged, many from the 1st inst.—they could not have been otherwise engaged at all—and in other respects they are now at largely increased expenses, although the remunerative travel and influx of visitors will not begin until a few days before the date of the Convention. In one case where in accommodations have been secured for a large party from two of the Western States, the agent was surprised at the comparatively moderate rates, and expressed himself to that effect. On inquiry he stated that the Charleston charges were much under the sum demanded and paid at Cincinnati for the same accommodations.

In view of these considerations, and of the largely increased expenditures which will come with the Convention, our landlords have deemed it necessary and proper to make some advances for the time being. We have no doubt that the result will show fairly and creditably in comparison with the Convention rates of any other city.

We have reason to believe, also, that a Committee of the friends of the Convention will soon take measures for ascertaining and reporting the extent and amount of accommodation that can be afforded outside of hotels and in private families. We suggest that this be done as soon as possible, in order to give assurance to delegates and visitors from a distance.

In illustration of the causes which have compelled some advance in rates, we refer to the following communication from a citizen and householder, which has reached us since we began these remarks:

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

Editors Courier—This question is in the mouth of every one in our community, who has paid any attention to the state of our markets, and the *outrageous* charges that now rule there. *Beef* is now selling there at the enormous price of *twenty-five cents* per pound, and in making this quotation of rates, I hope to be enabled to do good to the raisers of cattle in our adjoining States. We therefore invite you, citizens of *North Carolina, Georgia* and *Tennessee*, to our market, and advise you to embrace the present opportunity of realizing *fair* remunerating prices. CHARLESTON.

We commend this question to the citizens and farmers, and stock-growers of the States referred to, and to all who can find a market-road to Charleston.

In relation to the advanced prices of beef, we may add that complaints have existed for some time, and one obvious reason is the increased prices of grain and feed generally.

One of our landlord's, when in New-York recently, tested the Fulton Market, and endeavored to secure contracts for beef, to be forwarded by the steamships to this city for the Convention. The lowest offers received were at eighteen cents per pound, and dealers were not eager at that price.

THE YACHT WANDERER UP FOR A MARKET.—The Boston *Transcript* says: "The yacht *Wanderer*, which sailed from this port on Monday for Havana, it is understood will be offered for sale on arriving at her destination. Her model renders her unfit for profitably carrying cargo, and it is highly probable we shall before long hear of her being engaged in her former nefarious occupation."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Young Mens' Republican Central Committee, met at their head-quarters in Broadway last evening, and organized by electing PIERRE C. VAN WYCK Chairman, and HENRY RICHARD Secretary. Mr. SPENCER offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that the next meeting of the Young Men's Central Committee be held at the Cooper Institute, and that Hon. CHAS. SUMNER and Hon. B. F. WADE, and such other Republican orators as may be designated by the Committee on public meetings, be invited to address the Committee.

Resolved, That such meeting be free to all the people, and that no entrance fee be charged, but that the Committee on Finance be requested to raise the necessary expenses by voluntary subscriptions.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that a series of free public meetings be held under the direction of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, at the Cooper Institute, and that the Committee on Public Meetings be requested to invite Republican speakers to address such meetings, and that the Committee on Finance be requested to raise by subscription the necessary expenses.

The resolutions met with the general approval of the Committee, and were finally adopted unanimously. During the discussion upon them, however, a strong disapproval was expressed by several speakers of the action of the Republican Young Men's Union, in charging an admission fee to the meetings gotten up by them. It also came out during the discussion that Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois, asked and received $200 for his address at the Cooper Institute—a fact which was stigmatized by several speakers as the height of meanness, while others defended Mr. LINCOLN, on the ground that he was invited by the Union to prepare a lecture to which an admission fee was exacted, and that he had a perfect right to charge for his services.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH—BOSTON AGAINST NEW-YORK—CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES.—The two match games between the New-York and Boston Chess Clubs were continued last evening by telegraph. The following were the moves made on each side in both games:

BOARD NO. 1.

WHITE (New-York.)	BLACK (Boston.)
7..Castles.	7..K. B. to K. 2.
8..Kt. to Kt. 5.	8..Q. Kt. to K. 4.
9..Q. to Q. Kt. 3.	9..Kt. takes B.
10..Q. takes Kt.	10..Castles.
11..P. to K. B. 4.	11..P. to K. R. 3.

BOARD NO. 2.

WHITE (Boston.)	BLACK (New-York.)
6..Q. to K. 2.	6..P. to K. B. 4.
7..P. to Q. 5.	7..Kt. to K. 2.
8..K. Kt. takes K. P.	8..Kt. to Q. B. 4.
9..K. B. to Q. Kt. 3.	9..P. to Q. 3.
10..K. Kt. to. K. B. 3.	10..K. R. P. to R. 3.
11..Castles.	11..K. to B. 2.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Chelsea Division, No. 12, of the Sons of Temperance, held a public meeting in Lebanon Hall, Hudson-street, on Wednesday evening, Mr. WM. H. ARMSTRONG presiding. The hall was crowded, and short addresses, by the Chairman, Messrs. GALT, HAMILTON, JONES, and others, were received with demonstrative appreciation. The Order of Sons of Temperance originated in this City, about seventeen years ago. There were formerly in this City and in Brooklyn many more Divisions than at present, but the present steady increase of the Order in this State, and its reviving prosperity in Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia and the Canadas, have inspired an effort to restore the former strength of the Order here. The meeting on Wednesday evening was held with special reference to this end.

SUICIDE ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.—While the examination into the cause of the death of RITTER, alleged to have been murdered on board the frigate *Brooklyn*, was in progress, JAMES DAILEY, a seaman on the vessel, was summoned as a witness. His knowledge of the affair proved to be but limited, and he was remanded to the ship. When told that he must return, he replied that he would rather die than sail on the vessel again. In bidding parties whom he left on shore farewell, he remarked that he should not live but a day or two longer; and asked that his back pay, which amounted to between $100 and $200, should be given to some charitable society, in case of his death. He was taken back to the *Brooklyn* last evening, and, immediately on reaching the vessel, ran forward, jumped through a port-hole into the water, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILLS.—The right wing of the Seventh Regiment will drill at the new Arsenal on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst., and the left wing on the evening of the 16th. Col. LEFFERTS being desirous of meeting the wish of the friends of the Regiment to witness these drills, will allow a limited number to be admitted by each Battalion. To prevent confusion and disappointment, tickets will be given to the members to be by them distributed, and which will admit the bearers only to the drill named on the face of the ticket. These precautions have become absolutely necessary to prevent the great crowd which, when the drills were public, interfered with the movements of the Battalion.

MORALITY OF THE UP TOWN MOVEMENT.—The march of business towards the upper part of the City is rapidly transforming some of the hitherto disreputable localities of the lower Wards. The demands for new stores have, especially in the Fifth Ward, crowded out numers of establishments whose room is better than their company.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The resignation of Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, as Treasurer of the Kane Monument Association, was accepted at a late meeting of the Board, held at the office of Mr. JOHN K. WHITE, and Col. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON was elected to the vacancy.

CANAL TOLLS—At the meeting of the Canal Board, on the 7th inst., the Artisan's Bank was substituted for the Nassau Bank, as one of the City depositories for the canal earnings.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.

PATRICK KEATING, a private watchman, employed at Pier No. 5 East River, was yesterday morning found drowned in the adjoining slip. Deceased was 30 years of age. The body of MICHAEL WANE, a boatman, 20 years of age, was also found in the water at the foot of Charles-street, North River. Both cases were investigated by Coroner SCHIRMER, but no evidence as to the cause of death was elicited in either instance, and as no marks of violence were apparent, verdicts of death from "Supposed drowning" were returned.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

On the 18th of February last, BRIDGET CARR, a woman 30 years of age, while passing through Hammond-street to Clinton Market, slipped on the ice and fell heavily on the sidewalk, fracturing her right leg. She was removed to the New-York Hospital where the limb was amputated. Since the operation, she has continued to sink, and died yesterday morning. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body.

BURNED TO DEATH.

ANN THOMAS, a young Welsh girl of 18 years, was severely burned about a fortnight since in consequence of her apron having ignited while she was making a fire. A physician attended her, but her injuries yesterday resulted fatally. She resided at No. 107 East Twenty-third-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

Police Reports.

MORE BURGLARIES.

Cigars and other property, valued in the aggregate at $150, were stolen on Wednesday night from the wholesale liquor and cigar store No. 149 Duane-street, kept by David M. Hollister, the front door of which had been forced. Early yesterday morning, two negroes, named Wm. H Forest *alias* Becket, and Thomas Williams were arrested by Officers Bennett and Horbelt, of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of having perpetrated the burglary, and Forest subsequently confessed his guilt, adding that Williams and himself had a confederate in the transaction, who had absconded with the largest part of the property. Two boxes of cigars, alleged to be a portion of those stolen, were recovered from John Collins, who keeps a cigar-store at No. 71 West Broadway, and he was also apprehended. Justice OSBORNE, before whom the two negroes were taken, committed them to answer, and detained Collins as a witness. Forest is said to have been released from Sing Sing only four months ago, where he served a term of ten years for a similar offence to that with which he is now charged. Williams, his alleged confederate, was in custody a week since on a charge of having burglariously entered the grocery, No. 11 Thomas-street, but the evidence against him proved insufficient and he was discharged.... The dwelling of Patrick Gilmore, No. 715 Washington-street, was opened by means of false keys on the 2d inst., and furniture, clothing and money were stolen. A lad named James Kennedy, with an unknown confederate, are alleged to have been lurking about the premises on the day in question, and yesterday, Kennedy was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the property. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the prisoner was taken, committed him for trial.

A SUDDEN DEPARTURE.

Mr. King, bookeeper in the clothing establishment of C. B. Tweedy & Co., Duane-street, against whom a complaint for assault and battery had been made by one William Gordon, growing out of the enforced payment by the latter of the wages of four poor sewing girls to whom he was indebted, yesterday appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination on the charge. Gordon was not in Court, and after waiting a very long time for him an officer was dispatched to secure his attendance. Upon reaching Gordon's place the officer found it closed, and learned from the neighbors that all his effects had been hastily removed. Under these circumstances the complaint against Mr. King was dismissed. That gentleman disclaims having had anything to do with the transaction for which he was arrested, and asserts that the complaint was made against him simply because his was the only name among those of the persons employed in the establishment with which Gordon was acquainted.

A TASTE FOR THE FINE ARTS.

Jas. Burns, a young man who formerly acted as porter in the store of John Levison, No. 494 Broadway, was yesterday held for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH, on a charge of having stolen sundry oil paintings and pictures from the exhibition-room of the establishment. After his arrest, Burns admitted that he had been in the habit of purloining the smaller pictures, and disposing of them at second-hand stores. Two of the paintings were recovered from a man in Third-avenue, who had purchased them for $2.

A FOOLISH COUPLE.

On Thursday night the Detective Police received a telegraphic dispatch from Albany, desiring them to arrest James Baylis, aged 12 years, and Eliza Shurrer, aged 14 years, who had eloped together from Albany. After a diligent search, Detectives Rosch and Pool traced them yesterday to a house in Eighth-avenue, and conveyed them to the Police Headquarters. They will be sent back to Albany to-day. Both are quite good-looking, and apparently sick of their foolish trip.

DRUNKEN BRUTALITY.

On Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Charles Shall, a German tailor, residing at No. 224 First-avenue, was apprehended by Officer Lindsay, of the Seventeenth Ward, on a charge of arson. It is alleged that the accused, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, purposely set fire to a bed upon which his wife lay sleeping. The woman was awakened by the heat before the flames had reached her, and, obtaining assistance, soon extinguished the fire. The prisoner was held for examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BODIES FOUND.—The body of TIMOTHY SHAY, a boy who was drowned several months ago by the upsetting of a boat in the East River, was recovered yesterday off the foot of Congress-street. The body of a new-born infant was found yesterday morning in a lot near Hicks and Rapelyea streets. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict that death was the result of causes to them unknown.

CRICKET.—The East New-York Cricket Club held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of electing officers. Mr. SAMUEL DAVIES was chosen President; M. CUYP, Vice-President; G. A. F. NORTH, Secretary; and Dr. ANDREWS, Treasurer.

ROBBERIES.—House No. 30 Willow-place was robbed yesterday of property valued at $300. About 7 o'clock last evening a man called at the door of a house on Washington-street, and while he entertained the servant girl an accomplice stole $75 worth of silverware from the basement.

BIGAMY.—Dr. RICHARD M. SMITH was convicted of bigamy yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, and sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Work has been resumed on this building, in Montague-street, and much progress has been made.

CITY COURT.—No calendar will be called in this Court until Wednesday next, when the first twenty causes will be called.

Wreck of the DeWitt Clinton.

THE PASSENGERS SAVED AND BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

During the severe gale and snow storm which prevailed on Thursday, the packet-ship *DeWitt Clinton*, bound from Liverpool to New-York, went ashore on the New-Jersey coast, eight miles below the village of Squan. The vessel contained a valuable cargo, and carried a large number of passengers. Information was speedily conveyed by signals to the shore, but the remoteness of the point from the life-saving apparatus, and the sparseness of the population, prevented any active measures. Fortunately, the steamship *Quaker City*, on her voyage hither from Havana, observed the vessel, and hailed and dispatched the steamtug *Jacob Bell*, which proceeded at once to the rescue. The *Clinton* was found to have bilged, but was lying very easily, and there was reason to believe that she might be saved after discharging a portion of her cargo. The passengers were all taken off by the pilot-boat *Christian Bergh* (No. 13) which came up opportunely, and last evening reached Quarantine in safety.

The *Dewitt Clinton*, Capt. DUNN, was built in this City in 1848, by Messrs. PERINE, PATT & SONS. She was of 1,079 tons burden and of 20 feet draft. Messrs. H. L. RICH & Co. are the owners of the vessel, which ranked as A 1½.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SQUAN, N. J., Friday, March 9

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

LITERARY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NARRATIVE OF THE EARL OF ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE YEARS 1857, 1858 AND 1859. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT, Esq., Private Secretary to Lord ELGIN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

Whatever may be the political results of the recent attempt of the Western Powers to coerce China into joining the great family of nations, it is certain to add largely to our knowledge of that remote and mysterious Empire. Shrewd observers and cultivated scholars have accompanied the various expeditions by which this endeavor has been prosecuted, and although their pursuit of knowledge has been obstructed by very formidable obstacles, they have been able, nevertheless, to bring back much new and interesting information concerning the country and its people. M. HUE'S book on China gives, perhaps, a more intimate and satisfactory account of Chinese society,—the habits, sentiments and modes of life which prevail there,—than any work of its day; and since that time other travelers, their special attention being directed to other points, have greatly enlarged our knowledge of China. Mr. WINGROVE COOKE, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, has given most graphic and spirited pictures of scenes and incidents that passed under his observation, and illustrated various phases of Chinese life and character. We presume that we shall have books upon China from some of the accomplished literary gentlemen who accompanied the French Embassy, and we hope that our countryman, Mr. REED, inferior to none of the representatives of other nations in China in judgment and literary ability, will also publish some popular account of his observations and proceedings in that country. There is no good reason why Blue Books and the archives of the State Department should entomb the knowledge which these various Expeditions have gathered concerning the oldest, most populous and most wonderful nation of the earth.

Mr. OLIPHANT'S narrative of Lord ELGIN'S Mission is a most admirable illustration of the valuable contributions to general knowledge which may be expected from these sources. It is a most interesting and important book,—full of valuable information and abounding in descriptive sketches and personal incidents of the utmost interest. The author is an experienced traveler,—understanding precisely what to see and how to see it,—a clear-headed practical man, and a writer of great clearness and force. He went to China as private Secretary to the Earl of ELGIN, and had every possible opportunity for seeing and studying everything that occurred during the time embraced in his narrative, which presents a full and detailed history of the events that have led to the pending war between England and the Chinese Emperor.

The troubles commenced with the famous "Arrow case," in October, 1856. On the 8th of that month a party of Chinese officers boarded the *Arrow*, tore down the British flag and carried away the Chinese crew,—claiming that the vessel was a Chinese vessel, and that some of the crew were pirates whom they wished to punish. The British insisted that, although her register giving her the privileges of a British vessel had expired, she was still entitled to protection,—and demanded the return of the crew, the restoration of the flag and a full written apology from YEH, the Chinese officer through whom the arrest had been made. These demands being only partially complied with, the British seized the defences of the City of Canton and after the city was completely in their power the British authorities resolved to enlarge the basis of the controversy, and make the trifling dispute about the vessel a pretext for settling questions of much greater importance. On the 27th of October letters were written demanding, in addition to the apologies previously required, the right for all foreign representatives of free access to the authorities and City of Canton. Mr. OLIPHANT says that "this sudden change of issue roused the whole suspicious nature of the Chinaman,"—which, under the circumstances, can scarcely be considered a matter of surprise. The whole ground of complaint at the outset turned upon the doubtful construction of a Chinese ordinance;—but now the ancient usages and settled policy of the whole Empire are assailed, and demands are made which would overturn them altogether. Naturally enough the Chinese refused these exactions,—and the war was renewed, and prosecuted on both sides without much system and with no general result. "The Chinese," says Mr. OLIPHANT, "continued to kidnap, assassinate, burn steamers, and annoy us in sundry cunningly devised methods. We continued to hunt them down in creeks, burn villages where outrages had been committed, and otherwise to pay them out to the best of our ability—not in a manner, it must be confessed, calculated to increase their terror for our arms or their respect for our civilization." Such was the state of affairs which led to the appointment of special Ambassadors by the various great powers—the United States sending Mr. REED, Russia sending Count POUTIATINE; France, Baron GROS, and the British Government dispatching Lord ELGIN, preceded by an expeditionary force of about 5,000 men. The outbreak of the mutiny in India led to the diversion of nearly the whole of this force, and the suspension for the time of hostilities in China. Lord ELGIN proceeded to Calcutta, and two or three chapters of Mr. OLIPHANT'S narrative are devoted to very interesting descriptions of the journey thither, and of the condition of affairs in India at that time—when everything indicated the overthrow of British power and the extermination of British residents;—and yet Mr. OLIPHANT says nothing struck him so forcibly as the apparent calm which reigned in Calcutta—"the very proximity of the danger, and constant familiarity with those horrible details which, arriving by installments in England, acted on society like a series of electric shocks, producing a calmness almost amounting to apathy in India."

In September, 1857, Lord ELGIN returned to China, and resolved to await the arrival of fresh forces from home before renewing hostilities. Mr. OLIPHANT took advantage of this period of inaction to make a trip to Manilla—a city of three millions of people, of whom 30,000 are Chinese. We have no space to follow the author in his interesting descriptions of the place and its people, and can only copy a single paragraph about

SHOPKEEPING IN MANILLA.

Shopping in Manilla is an unsatisfactory pursuit. All the best shops are kept by Chinamen, who fairly beat the mestizoes out of the field as traders. The superior industry, intelligence, and economical habits of the pure Chinaman give him an immense advantage over the mestizo. The former despises feast-days, and cares little for personal comfort; he lives in the little shop which contains his stock in trade, and keeps his eyes open. The mestizo spends half his existence in a gala dress, does not condescend to live in his shop, and has no business habits when he is there. In the middle of the day he is generally asleep, and is excessively disgusted at being roused to serve a customer. It is not at all an uncommon thing to see a man coiled up snoring in one corner of his shop, and a mestizo girl stretched luxuriously at full length upon the counter, her beautiful black hair thrown back from her face, falling in wavy massive folds to the ground, and her bosom heaving so softly and regularly with the long-drawn breath of a profound slumber, that, rather than do violence to his esthetic nature by disturbing sleeping beauty, the purchaser moves gently on to the next shop, and finds a grinning Chinaman, with his eyes so destitute of lids that he looks as if he could not wink, much less sleep, but which sparkle with intelligence and cupidity, who is imbued with the firm determination, if he does not possess in his shop the article which you do want, to force you to buy from him something you do not.

Upon returning to Hong Kong Mr. OLIPHANT found that early in November Mr. REED, the American Minister, had arrived "in a frigate of gigantic proportions," and the Russian Minister, Count POUTIATINE, "in a paddle-wheel steamer of very minute dimensions." Early in December the expected reinforcements arrived, and on the 10th of that month Mr. WADE, interpreter to the British Embassy, delivered the ultimatum of the French and English Plenipotentiaries. Mr. OLIPHANT gives very interesting reports of the various negotiations that followed, illustrating the Chinese mode of transacting public business. Chinese spies were always to be had for pay. The English flag was frequently hung out by the Chinese, who hoped thus to protect their property from destruction. Minute reports of everything that occurred were forwarded to the Emperor regularly by the subordinate Chinese officers, and full memoranda of conversations, observations, and opinions of the English were found among the papers seized in the public offices. On the 28th, the troops, both French and English, landed, captured the forts, scaled the walls, and took possession of Canton.

We clip from Mr. OLIPHANT'S spirited narrative a few sentences, describing

INCIDENTS IN THE ASSAULT OF THE FORTS.

We found the front about a mile from the village, and when we arrived, the French and English Admirals and Gen. STRAUBENZEE were seated at luncheon in a grave. We were close to Lin's Fort, the capture of which it had been arranged should complete the first day's operations. When our field-piece came up, and a shell burst near them, these brave defenders unhesitatingly evacuated the fort—a fact as patent to our allies as it was to ourselves. When the banner of the last man had disappeared behind the rising ground, beyond, the French rushed in, and it must be admitted that there was no reason why we should not have done the same. It was an operation entirely devoid of risk for either party, but to our allies is due the credit of their superior quickness of perception. As the French sailors often carry small tricolor flags in the pockets of their spacious trowsers, their conquests are rapidly proclaimed. Upon this occasion the leading marine, having been provident enough to supply himself with a national "pavilion," sprung upon the walls, flag in hand, and shouted, "*Vive l'Amiral! l'Empereur! la France! l'Angleterre!*" all in a breath, created an intense amount of enthusiasm, and was embraced by his Admiral, and invested with the Legion of Honor on the spot. * * *

As day broke the enemy once more opened fire upon us, and by this time the troops were on the move in all directions. The shot of the enemy was not apparently directed upon our men, or turned to any one point. It fell in distant cabbage gardens to the right, whistled high over head to the left, seriously damaged unoffending trees in rear, and was very disagreeable for amateurs, for no one spot was safer than another; feeble rockets, barbed as arrows, thudded about, and fizzed for a moment in the grass, and the grasshopper buzz of a gingall ball was occasionally audible. Upon our occupying the village, the population, chiefly consisting of old men and "indigent" females with goat's feet, whose home ought to have been the Asylum, came tottering out, prostrating themselves on the ground and beating their breasts; dragging little children after them, they stumbled and hobbled over the rough ground among our men, by whom, of course, they were in no way molested.

This closed the year 1857. On the 5th of January a force from both the French and English armies penetrated to the house of YEH, the Imperial Commissioner; found a great number of valuable public documents there, including the French, English and American treaties, and took YEH himself with two of his associate officers prisoners. Mr. OLIPHANT gives of them the following

PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS.

I reached Magazine Hill shortly after the prisoners arrived there. YEH, seated in a large room, surrounded by some of his immediate attendants, was answering in a loud, harsh voice, questions put to him by Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR with reference to Englishmen who had been prisoners in his hands. Though he endeavored, by the assumption of a careless and insolent manner, to conceal his alarm, his glance was troubled, and his fingers trembled with suppressed agitation. His heavy sensual features, although relieved by a trembling vivacious eye, were not calculated to betray very keen emotional sensibility. In another room, and more dignified in their bearing, perhaps because they had less cause for alarm, PIHKWEI and the Tartar General philosophically awaited their fate—the former a quiet, gentleman-like old man, the latter of gigantic proportions and stolid countenance.

The Allies being now in full possession of Canton, attention was given to exploring the city, and very interesting descriptions are given by Mr. OLIPHANT of the habits of the people, the modes of doing business, &c., &c. We extract from them the following graphic

DESCRIPTION OF A CHINESE BUSINESS STREET.

The "Avenue of Benevolence and Love" was more frequented, and the already narrow streets were still further diminished in breadth by large tubs full of live fish, baskets of greens, sea chestnuts, yams and bamboo root. Cooking stoves were erected, and elaborately-cooked viands hissed and sputtered on the heated iron, titillating with their savory odor the nostril of the hungry passenger. Open coppers steamed and bubbled, and delicate morsels danced on the surface; round tables were daintily set out with pastry of divers patterns, and presided over by croupiers, who jerked reeds in a box, or spun a ball something after the fashion of roulette, thus enabling the dinner-seeker to combine the exhilarating excitement of the gambler with the epicurean enjoyment of the gourmand, the consideration that they had cost him nothing, adding additional zest to his gastronomic pleasures. It might so happen, on the other hand, that one unkind turn of the wheel of fortune sent him supperless to bed.

Notwithstanding the apparent gradual restoration of confidence, people for some time continued to pour out of the West Gate, without, however, making any perceptible diminution in the amount of the population. It was singular to stand here and watch this exodus, to observe the miscellaneous property which was being conveyed by patient coolies, followed by anxious owners. Now a man passed with tables and chairs at one end of his stick, and two babies at the other; coffins balanced pots of manure; and men transported articles which we should consider worthless, as carefully as their wives; nor, considering the general aspect of the female part of the population, was this wonderful, when to their natural ugliness is added the deformity of feet and apparent entire absence of arms—for a Chinese woman seldom makes use of the sleeves of her jacket; any thing more unprepossessing than the lady part of the community could not be well conceived. In fact, after the first novelty has worn off, there is nothing to make a promenade in the streets of a Chinese town attractive. The foulest odors assail the olfactories. The most disgusting sights meet the eye—objects of disease, more loathsome than any thing to be seen in any other part of the world, jostle against you. Coolies staggering under coffins, or something worse, recklessly dash their loads against your shins; you suspect every man that touches you of a contagious disease; and the streets themselves are wet, slippery, narrow, tortuous, and crowded.

Negotiations were soon renewed. Lord ELGIN resolved to proceed to Shanghai, and from that point press his demands upon the Chinese Government, and both the Russian and American Ministers accepted the invitation of the French and English to join them in this expedition. A joint communication was addressed to the Emperor, demanding that an Imperial Plenipotentiary should be sent to meet them at Shanghai, whither, in due time, they all proceeded. Upon the trip from Shanghai up the River Yang-tse-Kiang to Soo-chow, whither they went to seek an official to whom this letter might be delivered, Mr. OLIPHANT gives us the following glimpse of

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

The population here is not so much collected into large villages as in the south, but is scattered over the country in farms and hamlets, imparting to the otherwise uninteresting scenery that air of domestic comfort and civilization which is more particularly the characteristic of Belgium and the Low Countries. Everywhere the population were industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits; not an inch of ground seemed uncultivated—not a resource neglected for increasing the fertility of the soil. Men in boats were scooping the rich mud from the bottom of the canals with primitive dredges made of basket-work, which opened and shut on the principle of snuffers; and as they vomited their contents into the bottom of the boat, they opened their wide jaws like some river monster disgorging itself. This mud was discharged into a receptacle for it on a level with the water, where the bank had been excavated for the purpose. Half way up the bank, one on each side of this hole, stood two persons, each holding the end of a rope, to the middle of which was attached a bucket, which they ducked into the mud below, and then jerked to the top of the bank, where it was received in troughs and carried away to manure the fields. Such and many other novel and ingenious contrivances we observed employed by the laborers with whom the fields teemed, and who were so absorbed by their occupation that nothing less exciting than the appearance of a *posse* of barbarians would have interrupted their labors. One could not help making the unenlightened and antiquated political economical reflection that the introduction among them of European enterprise and discoveries would be a doubtful boon to persons who seemed to possess all the elements of material prosperity, and who so richly deserved whatever comforts they had obtained by their industry and ingenuity. Of course it was impossible for the mere passer to do more than guess how far they enjoyed substantial happiness, and how the system of Government under which they lived might affect their domestic comfort.

ARRIVAL AT SOO-CHOW—THE WOMEN.

We were received at the wharf by a guard of soldiers, and were accompanied by them during our progress in chairs through the city. We thus traversed a distance of about two miles. The streets throughout were lined with spectators; the windows, house-tops and bridges were thronged with an eager and excited populace, who gazed with the most extraordinary earnestness at probably the first barbarians they had ever seen in their lives. So rapt in contemplation of these unknown specimens of humanity were they that I did not even see them criticising us to one another, much less did they manifest any signs of hostility or contempt towards us. With months and eyes at utmost stretch they stared in perfect silence. I observed many women among the crowd. Soo-chow is celebrated throughout China for the beauty of its women, and certainly those I saw did not belie its reputation. In no other part of the empire have I seen such fair complexions or regular features. In Canton the women are absolutely hideous; in the north they may be good-looking, but it is very difficult to catch a passing glimpse of them, so shy are they of barbarians; but in Soo-chow they love both to see and be seen, and with good reason. The Chinese proverb surely lacks wisdom which says, "To be happy on earth one must be born in Soo-chow, live in Canton and die in Liauchau;" which they explain by saying that those born in Soo-chow are remarkable for personal beauty, those who live in Canton enjoy the richest luxuries of life, and those who die in Liauchau easily obtain superior coffins from the excellent forest-trees which are there abundant.

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN.

CHAOU was the best specimen of a Chinese gentlemen I had yet seen in China; nothing could be more dignified or courteous than his manner, and this at a time when a most disagreeable commission had been confided to him. But a Chinaman has wonderful command of feature; he generally looks most pleased when he has least reason to be so, and maintains an expression of imperturbable politeness and amiability when he is secretly regretting devoutly that he cannot bastinado you to death. On this occasion our accomplished host overwhelmed us with civilities, constructed pyramids of delicacies on our plates, and insisted on our drinking a quantity of hot wine, obliging us to turn over our glasses each time as a security against heel-taps.

CHAOU'S yamum was a far handsomer residence than any similar official abode in Canton. The interior was invested with an air of comfort unusual in China, the walls nicely papered, and the floors carpeted. The whole establishment had been recently put in good order, and was altogether a fit residence for so elevated a functionary—the Governor of a Province containing thirty-eight millions of inhabitants.

The subsequent proceedings of the Commissioners is generally known. The Emperor declining to reply directly to their communication, or to hold intercourse with the Commissioners except through his own subordinates, they resolved to proceed further northward, to the mouth of the Peiho. Mr. OLIPHANT'S opinions and observations as to the success of the Missionary efforts in China may be of considerable interest. Writing of Shanghai, this is what he says of the

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Meantime the weather at Shanghai was favorable for excursions, though the neighborhood presented few attractions of any interest. One day we took a walk of twelve miles to visit the Roman Catholic College and missionary establishment of Siccaway.

The mission buildings are pleasantly situated on the banks of a small canal. We were received at the door by some priests, dressed, as usual, in Chinese costume, who conducted us over the establishment. We found the school-rooms full of noisy students, all swaying their bodies to and fro over their desks, and reciting their lessons to themselves in a loud and monotonous chant, each apparently profoundly indifferent to the sharp tones which were ringing in his ears from his neighbor on either side. There were altogether eighty young men and boys in the several school-rooms, deep in the study of the classics and polite learning of the Chinese, for the system of the Roman Catholics consists not so much in imbuing the students with the dogmas of their own faith as in educating them to such a point in the literature of their country as shall enable them to compete successfully with their fellows for the highest honors of the empire at the competitive examinations. By these means, if they do not gain converts, they secure to themselves protection in high places, and ever after have friends of the mammon of unrighteousness upon whom they can rely; for the tie formed between the student and his teacher at these establishments is not easily broken. I was informed that the Roman Catholic missions could boast of converts even among the mandarins; while numerous instances of devotion and acts of private charity to the missionaries and their converts were related, both on the part of those Chinese who were members of the Church, and of those who had merely benefited from its institutions.

Notwithstanding, however, the system upon which Roman Catholic missionary enterprise is based in China, of conforming as much as possible to existing prejudices, and conciliating to the uttermost where it cannot convince, I do not think that, even under the new treaty, or the most favorable conditions which can possibly be devised, its influence will ever be felt upon the governing classes. With the masses in almost all countries where it has been introduced at all, the Roman Catholic religion has been popular; but the emissaries of that plagiarist on their own philosopher, Mons. AUGUSTE COMTE, would have a greater chance of success among the *literati* of China than those of the Pope. I was informed by a high clerical Protestant authority that, out of the mass of Protestant converts hitherto made, there were only five whom he really believed to be sincere; and there is no reason to suppose that the proportion should be greater among the more intelligent of the Roman Catholics.

Among the ignorant and superstitious, doubtless many may possess a sort of mongrel belief; but their faith cannot be worth much when it is obtained by conceding to them the permission to observe their own festivals, to worship at the graves of their ancestors, and go through all their own ceremonies of mourning, with the exception of burning joss-paper. At Chusan, indeed, our reverend friend told us that the converts often refused to take part in these ceremonies; but the fact that they should be permitted to do so, and still retain their Christian name and profession, is significant. The point is one which has caused a serious dissension between the Dominicans and Jesuits, the latter being in favor of the greatest latitude being given to the religious practices of the converts. The mission at Siccaway was almost entirely conducted by Jesuits.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The efforts of the Protestant missionaries at Shanghai are devoted rather to the education of youth than the conversion of adults. Ningpo is regarded as the station at which their labors in this latter respect have been most satisfactory. At Shanghai, about 400 children are under Protestant instruction, but they are not, for the most part, taught English, and only the most rudimentary works in their own classics. Their education seems likely, therefore, to be of little service to them, either among their own countrymen or foreigners. It has been found at Hong Kong that a knowledge of English exposes youths to temptations, against which not even the principles they have, or ought to have imbibed, can protect them; and in too many instances the knowledge they have acquired only serves to increase their evil influence. In the American schools at Shanghai, however, English is taught; some of the girls in the schools of these latter missions, more especially, had attained a very extensive and sound knowledge of the language; and, so far as one could judge from their appearance, the most favorable results might be augured from the training they had undergone.

OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

There is probably no country in which missionary enterprise is conducted under greater difficulties than in China, our isolated position, on the rim, as it were, of the empire, rendering it difficult for the missionaries to come into such close contact with the people as will enable them to acquire any lasting influence. A period of from two to three years after his arrival in the country is employed by the missionary in learning the language, which confines him to the particular districts in which the dialect is spoken, and which is not understood elsewhere. He is even then not able to settle away from those ports where the vices of the European population go far toward neutralizing his efforts. The Roman Catholic, on the other hand, does not remain above four or five months at a station before he is turned out upon the field of his labors and left to pick up the language as best he may, living with the Chinese, dressing as they do, and altogether identifying himself with those whom he seeks to influence. With the exception of Mr. BURN, comparatively few of our missionaries have followed this example. The opening of the country, however, by the new treaty, and the protection which it guarantees to Christian missionaries, will doubtless inaugurate a new era in evangelical enterprise.

On the 10th of April the expedition started, and on the 21st notified the Imperial Commissioner YU of their arrival in the Gulf of Pechelee—but they failed to open negotiations on any successful or satisfactory footing, and after considerable delay determined to take the forts, and holding them, to go forward toward the north for the purpose of treating with the Government. We have no space for any extracts from the spirited account of the attack, or indeed for any of the very interesting details with which it is followed. On the 14th of June, the Russian treaty was signed; four days afterwards the American treaty was concluded, both containing important concessions--not granted willingly, but extorted, Mr. OLIPHANT is careful to tell us, by the hostile operations in which neither the Russians nor Americans had taken any part. The signatures of the French and English treaties followed soon after—and thus terminated substantially Lord ELGIN'S mission.

Our notice, we fear, will fail to convey any just or adequate impression of the very great value and interest of Mr. OLIPHANT'S narrative. Several chapters are devoted to a most interesting report of the visit to Japan which Lord ELGIN subsequently made—but we are compelled to leave this portion of the narrative, for the present at least, entirely untouched. The work cannot fail to be eagerly read, not only by those who are desirous of becoming more intimately acquainted with the habits and characteristics of the Chinese, but by all who are fond of picturesque description, of just and sensible reflections, and of valuable information conveyed in a most spirited and attractive style.

THE PATH WHICH LED A PROTESTANT LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. By PETER H. BURNET. D. APPLETON & Co.

This is purely a book of controversial theology and we shall scarcely be expected, therefore, to enter very largely into its argument. It is free, however, from the heat and passion which sometimes characterize works of its class, and so far as its tone and temper are concerned, is eminently candid and judicial. The author is a lawyer of considerable distinction, and has filled various public positions of trust and responsibility. He was trained a Baptist, and became a member of that Church in 1840. His first impressions in favor of the Catholic Church were received while attending High Mass as a spectator in 1843, at Fort Vancouver, where he was temporarily located. The fervor and devotion of the worshippers and the character of the service touched him profoundly, and directed his studies to an inquiry into the validity of the claims of the Catholic Church to be the only true form of Christian society. He first read the discussion between CAMPBELL and PURCELL, and was not at all satisfied with the arguments there adduced in favor of Protestantism. He resolved, therefore, to pursue the investigation for himself, which he did for about a year and a half—the result being his full conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. In this volume he sets forth at length the reasons which led him to this conclusion. The habits of a lawyer are manifest in his mode of examining testimony, and occasionally there is an appearance of technical adherence to legal rules which does not seem quite appropriate to such a discussion. The work evinces marked ability, and will undoubtedly exert a decided influence.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE. March, 1860. W. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Proprietor, No. 5 Beekman-street.

We have more than once taken occasion to commend this monthly as one of very great value to all who desire to read the most substantial and instructive portions of the foreign magazine literature of the day. It is edited with judgment and discrimination,—aiming more at what is solid and substantially useful, than what is pleasant and entertaining for the moment. Its extracts are thus made up primarily of the more elaborate portions of the foreign reviews and magazines, though light literature is not entirely neglected in its pages. Each month the editor gives also an agreeable summary of literary intelligence. The portraits of distinguished persons,—mainly those connected in some conspicuous way with current events,—form a marked and attractive feature of the work. They are well executed in mezzotint, generally from photographs or other accurate likenesses.

The number of the *Eclectic* for March leads off with an able defence of the Inspiration of the Bible from the London *Review*, and contains two articles of historical interest in connection with Austria and Italy. Philosophical readers will find an interesting review of *Bain's Psychology*;—*Blackwood's* very graphic description of the British defeat on the Pei-ho, aiming at a vindication of English policy there, and clearly establishing the high courage of the Admiral, is copied; and there are several other articles of equal value and attractiveness.

The editor promises, in the issue for April, portraits of MACAULAY and LONGFELLOW. We are glad to know that the *Eclectic* enjoys a steadily increasing prosperity.

THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF THE TRUTH OF THE SCRIPTURE RECORDS STATED ANEW. By GEO. RAWLINSON, M. A. GOULD & LINCOLN.

The reception by his own countrymen of the eight lectures delivered in the Oxford University pulpit, last year, by Mr. RAWLINSON, will insure for them an extensive circulation in America. They are rich in research, scholarly, logical and convincing. Their design is to meet that latest phase of modern unbelief which denies the historical accuracy of the Sacred Scriptures. The recent discoveries of his brother and others in the East, and the testimonies of ancient literature to the truths of Christianity, are marshaled for the overthrow of the heresies of our day. From the positive agreement between Scripture and profane history, the veracity of the former is proved clearly and forcibly, and without joining issue distinctively with any of the writers of the mythical school, their arguments are fully refuted. The work, while it has the same general object as Prof. MANSEL'S "Lectures on the Limits of Religious Thought," arrives at similar conclusions by entirely different processes. The points of contact and agreement between the records of the Bible and the historical works,—especially the hieroglyphical and cuneiform,—of antiquity, are particularly dwelt upon and made obvious. The lengthy notes which constitute a third of the volume, translated from the Greek by Rev. A. N. ARNOLD, are a valuable part of the American edition.

THE LIFE OF JABEZ BUNTING, D. D. Vol. I. By his son, THOMAS PERCIVAL BUNTING. HARPER & BROTHERS.

To write a first-rate notice of one's own father is not a difficult task; filial feeling wields a fluent pen, and familiarity with the subject that he writes about is a manifest advantage to him whom the *cacoethes scribendi* has fastened upon. But to perform it well requires nice discrimination and excellent taste. The tendency in such biographies is generally either to panygyric or to painfully apparent candor. To tell a simple, unvarnished story,—"nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice,"—is the happy mean which few who essay this style of writing are content with. The author of the work that we have before us, with rare judgment, in choice language, and modestly withal, gives to the world, and especially to "the people called Methodists," to whom he dedicates it, a history of JABEZ BUNTING, which has none of the offensive characteristics alluded to. The subject of the memoir lives o'er again his childhood—his school-days—the period of his early manhood, when, studying for the medical profession, he was converted, trained for the service of Methodism, and entered into the ministry; and the days of his early ministry in London, Manchester, Sheffield and Liverpool. Here the first volume ends—published separately to avoid delay—but to be followed soon by a second, which those who shall have read the first will look for with eagerness.

RECOLLECTIONS AND PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON. By GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS. DERBY & JACKSON.

The American world can never hear more than it gladly welcomes of the Father of his Country. No incident of his life is too trifling for the eager curiosity of his countrymen, and the most common-place traits of his character are studied with an affectionate veneration, which few men in the history of the race have had the good fortune to excite.

This large and handsome volume is mainly made up of the Recollections of WASHINGTON which his adopted son, Mr. CUSTIS, was in the habit of publishing upon each recurring anniversary of his birth. A life of Mr. CUSTIS himself, by his daughter, is prefixed, and Mr. LOSSING, the editor, has appended a variety of illustrative and explanatory notes. The work contains a great number of private letters from WASHINGTON which have never before been published, and although they relate to the details of private life, and have none of the exciting interest which grows out of public affairs, they are very curious and gratifying from the light they throw upon the General's character, and especially from the manner in which they exhibit his almost painfully minute and conscientious attention to the details of duty in every sphere of life. The work will be welcomed with eagerness by the great body of the American people.

WHIMS AND WAIFS. By THOMAS HOOD. DERBY & JACKSON.

If we were to announce that the unequaled humorist had suddenly returned to this world and had written a new volume of poems just published in this City, the press would have its iron hands full in supplying the demand for it. The volume whose title we have given above is composed of dramatic sketches, odes, political satires and miscellaneous fugitives (with a few exceptions) not contained in the former collections of the works of TOM HOOD—to all intents and purposes, new efforts of the versatile genius of the poet. They are characterized by the same peculiarities which have charmed and amused us before in his more celebrated creations, and come to us in such a readable shape that we cannot speak otherwise than well of them.

SCHOOL-DAYS OF EMINENT MEN. By JOHN TIMBS. FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co., Columbus, Ohio

That every man is reminded by the lives of great men of the original capacity for improvement and high attainment which he, in common with his fellow-men, possesses, the Poet assures us and experience declares. More than this, it titillates the fancy, especially of those who are just starting in life, to have their own powers thus recalled to them, and to compare their own progress, step by step, with that of the famous who have gone before. Especially full of interest are the early efforts, the points of departure, the first indications of talent, perhaps unappreciated at the time they were given, of those who have since left "foot-prints." School-days of eminent men! The title itself commends the book. A dull writer would have made an entertaining volume of it, and the author is by no means a dull writer. Restricting his design to the great men of Great Britain, he has divided his work into two parts. In the first he sketches the Progress of Education, commencing with the dark age of the history of the realm, and continues it to the present time, illustrating every period of it by an account of the education of each Sovereign, his early habits and tastes. The second section comes more strictly within the purview of the title. It gives us interesting incidents in the youth of all the great writers, jurists, statesmen, orators, divines, and soldiers of the land, whose names have lived after them. The best of it is, that the anecdotes are all authentic. 'Tis but a common proof that Truth in narrative is not only stranger but more entertaining than Fiction.

AVOIDABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE, by JOHN ELLIS, M. D. Published by the Author.

Dr. ELLIS subscribes fully to the doctrine that the prevention of disease is more important than its cure, and sets out to give his views with regard to the reforms which must be grafted on society in this country before we may be properly termed a healthy people. He will not assert now,—though he has asserted it before—that the American people are degenerated, but he points out in detail the many errors of diet and of social habit to which we are enslaved, and the measures which should be taken to correct them. There is little that is novel in this volume; it is an assertion and enforcement of well-known truths that renders it valuable.

Marriage and its Violations, by the same author, is a work of equal merit.

A FAMILIAR FORENSIC VIEW OF MAN AND LAW. By R. B. WARDEN. FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A lawyer's view of Man and Law should be a very comprehensive one, and comprehensive the present volume assuredly is. Its fault is that it endeavors to embrace too much within a limited space. Life in almost every phase from infancy to age, Man's first appearance in nature and art, the operations of mind and matter, science, the Bible, and even woman, are introduced,—sometimes without any discoverable appositeness. The work gives evidence of a great deal of general reading. Its entire design includes a yet unpublished book, chiefly concerning Polity and Jurisprudence.

MALPRACTICE AND MEDICAL EVIDENCE. By JOHN J. ELWELL, M. D. JOHN S. VOORHIES.

The lawyer, who knows little or nothing of the Medical Profession, and rules which govern in the Medical Profession, and rules which relate to malpractice, when he especially those which relate to malpractice, when he is apt to be severely tried himself. In the works on undertakes to try a cause in which they are involved Medical Jurisprudence published hitherto nothing of is apt to be severely tried himself. In the works on any value on the subject of malpractice has found Medical Jurisprudence published hitherto nothing of place; neither in medical books can sufficient inany value on the subject of malpractice has found formation with regard to it for the guidance of lawyers place; neither in medical books can sufficient in- in cases of which it is a feature, be found. A medico-formation with regard to it for the guidance of lawyers legal treatise on this theme by a lawyer, who was in cases of which it is a feature, be found. A medico-formerly a physician, written with care and ability, will, therefore, be welcomed by all of the profession who recognize the truth of DAVID PAUL BROWN'S assertion, that a doctor who knows nothing of law, and a lawyer who knows nothing of medicine, are deficient in essential requisites of their respective professions. Besides the rules with regard to malpractice, the laws with regard to medical evidence, insanity, infanticide, Coroner's inquests, and other kindred subjects are laid down, and the principal adjudicated cases relating to each are appended.

NOTES ON NURSING. By FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, D. APPLETON & Co.

The world-wide fame of the lady who wrote it will secure for this little work a very extensive circulation; yet few women will look to find many practical directions in which it will be novel to them. As FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE herself says, every woman is a nurse—a nurse by nature. A nurse, like a poet, is born, not manufactured. Fashion and folly may amuse the fair, when fashion and folly reign; but

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,"

the instinct of nature teaches woman where her place is, and how to fill it. Yet poets born may profit by rules of rhetoric, and the experience of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE will not be without value; only let it be borne in mind that when the authoress undertakes to tell what nursing is, and what it is not, her design is not to furnish a nurse's *vade-mecum*, "a rule of thought"—in her own phraseology—"by which nurses can teach themselves to nurse." The book is printed in clear type, with marginal index, on 140 octavo pages, and has a covering that will endure considerable rough usage in the sick-room.

ARCANA OF NATURE. By HUDSON TUTTLE. BERRY. COLBY & Co., Boston.

In an octavo volume of only 310 pages, Mr. TUTTLE gives an exceedingly comprehensive and, both from the nature of the subject and his method of treating it, exceedingly interesting account of the creation and its laws. He has endeavored to trace *received* facts to their legitimate sources, and found, with their aid, as perfect a system as possible. He shows the origin of the universe, of life, of kingdoms, divisions, classes and species of the living world, of man from the animal world, and of mind; and at the close he argues from all that has gone before that man is an immortal being, and that his immortal state is controlled by laws as immutable as those which govern his physical state. The line of argument is well-defined and ably supported, the deduction indisputable. An appendix full of valuable information, prepared by Mr. DATUS KELLY, is added, and the illustrations are well-executed and very much in point.

TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY. By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

There is more of the historical and didactic than of the descriptive in Mr. NORTON'S notes of travel. Probably he has recognized the truth that in Italy there is little of art or nature that the world has not already been made acquainted with. They were written during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, in various parts of "the boot," but most of them at Rome, Naples, Venice, and Orvieto, and the minor portion of them appeared in *The Crayon*, in 1856. The principal interest of the reader will centre in the author's searching investigation of some of the corrupt doctrines of the Church of Rome. While condemning many of its practices he expresses a feeling of warm regard for many of its members. He speaks cheerfully and hopefully of the future of Italy. The work is full of interesting information and will be read with interest.

WILD SPORTS IN THE SOUTH. By CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD. DERBY & JACASON.

Most of the sketches of which this volume is composed were originally published in the *Spirit of the Times*, under the title of "Camp-fire Stories," and some of them were reprinted in other periodicals. They are pleasant, sprightly, and sometimes, perhaps, rather highly colored pictures of hunting life among the Everglades of Florida. The writer evidently loves nature, and the character of the tales gives him frequent opportunity of indulging his passion. His narratives of hairbreadth escapes in forest, and in field are exceedingly interesting; the dialogue of the negroes, Indians and backwoodsmen who are strung upon the thread of his story has more of significance in it than the senseless gibberish which is commonly put into the mouths of such characters in the novels of the day; and the book is presented to the public in a neat and attractive garb.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS are the publishers of a *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, condensed from the standard work of REID and KILLEN, by Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER. The work was written at the instance of the late J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D., the brother of the author, and has been prepared with a great deal of painstaking. It simply gives the main thread of the history, so as to bring it within the reach of those to whom the more expensive original is not accessible. The history of the Irish Presbyterian Church is, to all intents and purposes, the history of the Presbyterian Church of the province of Ulster. To that province it was once almost altogether confined, though now Presbyterianism is more generally diffused. The volume will be read with interest by the descendants in this country of the Irish Presbyterians.

A new edition of S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL'S *Ancient Geography, Classical and Sacred*, illustrated, just from the press of E. H. BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia, will become a valuable text-book in the schools and colleges. It is a condensation of the most valuable main features of larger treatises, arranged with a view to its usefulness in the hands of the student. There is much information concerning politics, antiquities and literature that might have been omitted without destroying its integrity as a compendious history, and the addition of which will proportionately enhance the reader's estimation of it.

The American Christian Record, issued by W. R. C. CLARK & MEEKER, will be a valuable book for reference. It contains a variety of information on all current religious topics, and with regard to the events in Church history during the past year; a classified and statistical record of religious and moral associations in the United States and Europe; the history, Confession of Faith, and present statistics of each of the religious denominations of the United States; a list of clergymen, with their Post-office addresses, and other interesting matter.

A series of *Extemporaneous Discourses*, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., published under the supervision of the eloquent divine, by O. HUTCHINSON, will find a place in the library of many an admirer of the eloquent and popular preacher. They overflow with the imagery which in all Dr. CHAPIN'S sermons clusters about his statements of sober religious truths, like running vines on the sombre walls of

THE CONDITION OF UTAH.

The Aims and Methods of the Mormon Hierarchy—State of Society—Call for Intervention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

The President is singularly silent in his Message concerning the condition of affairs in Utah; but the Secretary of War frankly admits that there is no known law to meet the present attitude of the Mormon people. In the absence of any new legislation, it is not easy to see how the Secretary could come to any other determination than that of removing the force now here. If this is done, the question will resume nearly its original shape—embarassed, however, by the *professedly* loyal condition of the Mormons.

It will be many years before the condition of Utah will cease to vex and disturb the Government—and each year will bring the Territory more prominently to the notice of the country and the world. When Congress resumes the transaction of the pressing business of the country, some legislation will be attempted for Utah. Whatever its nature, the full authority of the General Government can only be established and maintained among the Mormons by the strong arm. A people professing to be led by God from day to day will not yield willing obedience to other than their own leaders.

In a former letter I attempted briefly to show the essentially foreign nature of the Mormon people, their ignorance and entire lack of sympathy with our institutions and laws, and their blind adherence to the Church. It is as though some foreign State had been transported bodily to this continent, and the inhabitants thereof, in almost utter ignorance of their new duties and changed relations, become the infatuated followers of a few wicked and cunning men. The few Americans in the Territory are leaders, not followers. I give them no credit for sincerity, but believe they make use of the machinery of the Chuch for selfish and criminal ends.

The people are bound to the Church by every interest which can be aroused by fear. Through the ceremony called "consecration" BRIGHAM YOUNG has obtained possession of deeds of half the farms in Utah, and apostacy is followed by beggary, and perhaps by death. Considering it as an established fact, that the mass of the people are religious fanatics, acknowledging but one spiritual and temporal head, holding it a religious duty, and bound by every interest to obey the decrees of the Church, it becomes an important question to ascertain the purposes and pretensions of the Church.

The Mormon religion has for its foundation a belief that JOSEPH SMITH was sent of God—that a new revelation was made through him—that he was ordained as an Apostle by the spirits of Peter, James and John, and received a dispensation for the gathering of Saints from all nations. BRIGHAM YOUNG is the divine successor of SMITH—and like him receives from God revelations for the guidance of the Saints. The doctrine of a plurality of wives is one of the results of the revelations made since the writing of the *Book of Mormon*. It is also claimed that the Apostles and Elders have the power of working miracles, and in one of ORSON PRATT'S works numerous instances are given, where the blind have been made to see, the crippled to walk, &c., &c. Those initiated into the Church are bound by the most solemn oaths to secresy, and violation of these oaths is followed by terrible punishment. However the existence of the Danites or Destroying Angels may be denied, their victims are too many and too well known to make the denial of much value.

It is the aim of the Mormon leaders, with the machinery above described, to gather together all who will become subjects of the one man power, and minister to the lusts and wealth of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates.

The unexpected success of the Mormon religion may have given birth to grander views. The disciples of the Mormon Church are now to be found in every land and every clime. Visions of empire and unlimited power over a million subjects may now haunt the brain of BRIGHAM YOUNG. This almost unparalleled spread of Mormonism ought surely to move the American people to a just consideration of the evil, while yet within bounds in our own country.

As long as BRIGHAM YOUNG can enjoy his present power and position here, so long he will stay here, and there will be trouble in Utah. The Army may be moved now, but in a few years, when the evil shall have swelled into more gigantic proportions, it will be needed again. Not until YOUNG and his associates are obliged to make a quick decision between the halter and banishment, will the difficulty be at an end, and the harems of Utah transplanted to some other land. We have no law to meet the emergency. Repealing the organic act will only temporize with it; placing the Territory under martial law will only exact a sullen submission, while that law is in force. Between the Mormon religion and our Republican Government there is an "irrepressible conflict." In the one case the power is in the hands of a single man; in the other, in the hands of millions. A lasting settlement cannot be anticipated until Mormons cease to be Mormons, or cease to inhabit the United States. An army of a million of men cannot make this people willing and loyal subjects until their leaders are out of the way. They have a "higher law" than any emanating from the Constitution, and have much to unlearn, as well as much to learn, before they become good citizens.

All legislation on the subject, if the Mormons are to remain in our midst, must necessarily look to the overthrow of the Mormon Chuch, and history gives us no example of a religious sect having been subdued by force. The only remedy is the severe one of removing these polygamists from the country, or depriving them of their leaders, and patiently teaching the people to become republicans and freemen. They are now under an absolute despotism. Once masters of their own persons, their own time and property, and learning by experience the blessings of a free and liberal Government, they would perhaps abjure Mormonism.

The women especially are slaves, with the exceptions of a few favored first wives. The subsequent wives are servants—one cook, another chambermaid, each one performing some particular household duty. They are poorly clad, without education, without gentility, and infinitely removed from the exalted position held by their sisters in more favored lands.

As might be expected, the children are little cared for, have few educational advantages, and grow up accustomed to every scene of vice: such abominably dirty children as swarm the streets of the Mormon villages are to be found nowhere else outside of the filthy alleys of our large cities. The mortality among them is unusually great, although this Territory is remarkably healthy.

The evil of Mormonism is vastly underrated in the States. It is worthy the most careful attention of Congress, and presents an "impending crisis" more formidable than the one over which our Representatives have been so long squabbling.

OBSERVER.

FROM CANADA.

The Postal Arrangements by the Canadian Line of Steamers—Increased Subsidy Proposed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

The correspondence between the Postmasters-General of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, has been submitted to the House of Assembly, here, by the Ministry. The results of the arrangement made can be summed up briefly—the United States get their European mails carried with greater celerity than heretofore, oftener in the week, and at a cheaper rate. Canada gets little but the honor of being the carrier of this correspondence, whatever that may be worth.

The Canadian Postmaster-General has been awarded, hitherto, all the credit of the negotiations which have led to this result. The correspondence discloses the fact that the United States officials have really done the whole business. Your Mr. HORATIO KING arranged matters with our Minister, and wrote to England, &c., to have the plans carried out. His requests were invariably acceded to with promptness and courtesy. On the other hand, our Mr. SIDNEY SMITH incurred the expense of a special trip to London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, and while there wrote to Lord ELGIN, to Mr. ROWLAND HILL, to the British Ambassador at Paris, and others, but his letters, written in most execrable English, were never even replied to.

I see that even a Canadian journal, friendly to our Ministry, admits that Mr. SMITH was snubbed in Europe and outwitted at Washington.

In strong contrast to Mr. SMITH'S exhibition of himself stands out the conduct of Mr. ROSS, our Minister of Public Works. He, when in England, was examined before the House of Commons Committee on Subsidies to Ocean Steamers. He presented the claims of the Canadian boats in a memorandum, brief yet clear, of which the language is polished, yet forcible. He demanded that the Cunard liners should not be favored above our own, and a colony thus put into a position antagonistic to the mother country. The result of his free, bold, plain-speaking, cannot of course be known yet, for the Committee has not reported.

Meanwhile, the loss of the *Hungarian*, so closely following that of the *Indian*, has been a serious blow to the Canadian Company, who, in addition, are said to have lost $500,000 lastyear—that is, calculating interest on their investment at six per cent. The Government of Canada are, however, determined not to allow the line to fail, and intend proposing to our Legislature very shortly to increase the annual grant to the Company from £55,000 to £100,000.

In order further to make known the comparative advantages of the St. Lawrence route, they have been negotiating with the Montreal Telegraph Company to extend their line of wire to the Straits of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador. It will be done in the course of the year.

RAILWAYS AND ENGINEERING.

Management and Safety of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway—Locomotive and Railway Supply Manufactures for the South.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5, 1860.

Having alluded in a former letter to the existing and proposed improvements in the great New-York and Southwestern thoroughfare, especially in the matter of city connections, it is my agreeable duty to record at this time some facts as to the safety and good management of one of the railway lines concerned, and as to the growing commercial relations between the North and the South, developed by this and kindred enterprises.

Since the late disaster on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railway—the running of the express car over the boat into the river—the Press has taken occasion to animadvert, properly enough, on the general recklessness which characterizes our railway management; but one writer, who has been extensively and most unfortunately quoted, has so positively assured the public of the frightful condition of this line, that the rue knowledge of the facts becomes a matter of the highest importance. It has been said that the line is distinguished by recklessness of management—that trains are carried at unsafe speeds over deep water on swaying and rotton "stumps," and that the employes of the road, knowing their danger, seek the platforms of the cars, to be ready for the impending catastrophe. If this is even approximately true, the public should instantly take measures to expose and reform such horrible carelesness; if it is totally false—if the line in question is one of the safest known—then the assertions mentioned are calculated to discourage all attempts at a general reform, to deceive the public against its interest and safety, and to ventilate a kind of newspaper criticism, which has more than once done the most grievous injustice to all concerned, on the basis of a private pique, a refused pass, or a neglected courtesy. The facts are these:

During the past nine years, *four million seven hundred thousand* passengers, exclusive of deadheads and employes, have passed over this road. The number of miles run by passenger trains has been two million three hundred and eighty thousand. *Not one* of all these passengers has lost his life on the road. With the single exception of one passenger, who, being three times required by the conductor to ride in the car, persisted in riding on the platform, not one passenger has been injured.

During the twenty-three years of the operation of this road no accident whatever has happened at any of its bridges to a passenger train, or to any other train. During the past six years, besides the passenger trains, the weight of freight trains carried over these bridges exceeds two millions of tons—each bridge having been crossed by eight thousand freight trains. The average weight of these trains has been two hundred and fifty tons; the average weight of passenger trains is less than one half of this amount, and the danger of bridges falling under the latter trains is therefore not extreme. As to the care and expense bestowed upon keeping the bridges in repair, there is maintained at a cost of some thousand dollars a month a corps of bridge carpenters, and at a cost of six hundred dollars a month, a corps of masons, whose sole business, under the superintendence of competent engineers, is to keep every part of the structures as good as new. Besides these, there are two superintendents of track, and corps of men under them, the duties of the whole being under the immediate supervision of Mr. FELTON, the President, who is well known to be a first-class engineer, as well as excellent and careful manager. Then there are "keepers" permanently attached to each bridge, relieving each other day and night with military precision—there are as many as eight at the Gray's Ferry bridge. In addition to this, the company's telegraph, with operators at every station, gives momentary notice at the company's offices of the condition of road, position of trains, &c. Again, many of the bridges have recently been greatly strengthened by additional supports and trusses. All the bridges have been tested, their deflection being measured by a special experiment; two locomotives connected have passed over all the bridges. The depth of water at the long pile bridges does not exceed 5 or 6 feet, and this is gradually filling up by a natural process; besides which the company have, during the last year, filled up 500 feet of one with gravel, and intend filling more every season, till the whole becomes a solid embankment. The speed over these bridges never exceeds 12 miles per hour. These facts as to management, and these facts as to safety, appear to coincide pretty well, and the public can draw its own conclusions as to the comparative reliability of the current history of the road, and the reckless statements of a person who may not have been so much as a casual traveler.

The financial management of this road has been exemplary. Mr. FELTON commenced his labors as President and general manager some nine years since. The road was then substantially bankrupt; last year it paid 8½ per cent. This has not been even mainly due to natural increase of business. Mr. FELTON was one of the earliest introducers of coal-burning locomotives and improved track; he organized the contract system of working the road, saving many thousands a year in the department of repairs; and he has been a prime mover in the improvements of the through line spoken of in my former letter, for which fact not only the shareholders, but the New-York public, should appreciate his long and successful labors, and uphold his hands in his work of reform.

The irrepressible conflict of commerce with panic and party, is illustrated, not only by the growing railway developement of this City, but by its manufactures. Messrs. M. W. BALDWIN & Co. are now building fifty-eight locomotives, all but four for Southern roads, and all the orders having been received since the Harper's Ferry excitement. This house has built some 1,000 locomotives, but has never had a list like this on its books before. Messrs. A. WHITNEY & SONS, proprietors of the largest car wheel works in the world, are now employing the utmost capacity of their immense establishment in supplying wheels, mostly to Southern roads. Messrs. BEMENT & DOUGHERTY and Messrs. WILLIAM SETTERS & Co., machine-tool builders, are filling heavy orders for the Southern railway and machine shops; and these are a type of the Southern business going on in this neighborhood. And all this host of enterprising capitalists and workers in the common cause of our country's progress have of course read about the beacon-fires and flashing steel so frequently alluded to in one of the smaller and slower towns on the line of these great improvements—they recoghize them, however, only in the improved combustion of coal in locomotive furnaces, and the gleaming of the piston, the driving-wheel and the hammer. So much for the irrepressible conflict.

TUBAL CAIN.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

New Feed Water Apparatus—Improved Welding Process—New Iron Roofing—Improved Boiler-Making—Railway Improvement—New Metal.

Railway improvements in all departments have rapidly progressed during the last two or three years, especially in the matter of track and coal-burning engines. Running expenses have been reduced one-half, and repair expenses proportionably, in some cases. After commenting upon the practice of the last ten years, the *Railway Review* says:

"The positive necessity of reform, forced upon us by the revulsion of 1857, the revelations then made as to the comparative economy of good and bad tracks, the wide and approximately successful attempt to introduce a cheaper fuel—coal, the introduction and revival of new and old economies in all departments, the close and systematic keeping of repair and running accounts, and the universal reduction of expenses, though not yet fully worked out or popularly recognized, *are the germs of a remarkable economy, whose development is to be our next ten years' work, and the ground of good hope for the general prosperity of railroads.*"

IMPROVEMENT IN BOILER-MAKING.—The new locomotives of the London and Southwestern Railway show that two hundred feet of tube surface may be removed without diminishing the production of steam, when the room formerly occupied by the tubes is given to a combustion-chamber, with ample water spaces around it. Three years ago a locomotive boiler exploded while standing, in Providence. On examining the tubes it appeared that they had been overheated; hence, it was inferred that the water had been in a spheroidal state, and the explosion was attributed to this cause. The boiler was rebuilt, thirty tubes were left out, and the spaces between them, which had been ⅜ths, were made ¾ths inch. It was feared that the engine, which never had steam to spare, would not be able to do its former work, but it was found on trial that it steamed better than before. C. WYE WILLIAMS cites cases in which tests were made to ascertain whether the 4-inch water-spaces in marine boilers were sufficient. Pipes were inserted, and cocks were fitted, so that at any time the state of the water could be seen. When the firing was intense only steam issued, although there was plenty of water in the large spaces four feet above. At the lower gauge-cocks of some of the locomotives running out of this City, when the fire is intense, steam only issues, while solid water issues from the upper cocks. These and many other facts show the fallacy and danger of crowding the "heating" surface, since it may be repelling, and not heating surface, while combustion-room, in ordinary furnaces, is too small for economy. Thus the weight and cost of boilers may be reduced.

A wonderful apparatus for feeding boilers with water has recently appeared in France, and has been adopted by locomotive and other engine builders there and in England. A jet of steam issuing from a boiler, into a chamber open to the air, and into communication with a pipe leading from a well or tank of water, will force the said water into an opening leading into the same boiler, or, it is said, into one under higher pressure. In short, a jet of steam blowing into open air will force a jet of water into the same boiler as well as would a pump. The apparatus is said by some to act on the principle of the hydraulic ram, but is not satisfactorily explained. That it does work between certain ranges of pressure, however, is certain.

Some years ago, an English steamship had occasion to run backward for a considerable distance, and in doing so, got her journals slightly cut; and the cutting thus begun, continued until the journals were very much damaged. The theory got up to explain the case was, that when journals ran only one way from the first, the rough projections or spurs are bent down in one direction, and soon present a smooth surface; but when the motion is reversed they are turned up again, and the liability to heat and cut is as great as when they are new.

IMPROVED IRON ROOFING.—Several roofs are being constructed on the recently patented plan of Mr. SAMUEL J. REEVES, of the Phœnix Iron Company, and Capt. MEIGS, of the U. S. Engineers. The names are a good indorsement of the value of the improvement. Each span or rafter consist of a series of girders, so fished together as to form a continuous beam. This is bent to the desired arc, and rests at its ends on the walls. The manner of holding the ends of the bow thus formed together, and of distributing any weight resting upon one part of it to all parts of it, so that it shall form, practically, an inflexible arch, is the leading feature of the invention, and it is extremely simple and cheap in its acomplishment. Tie rods of iron, in number, for a 125 feet span, are attached at equal distances apart to the bottom of the girder, and come together at a common centre, *which lies above the chord of the arc*, formed by the girder—*i. e.*, above the line of the tops of the walls. Thus each tie is a tension rod at all times, for a weight being placed on any part of the roof would tend to flatten that part and to bulge out some other part, which would be held in its place by the tie-rod. All the rods are set up to the proper tension by screws, simply attached, and all the joints are simply and cheaply made. The cost and weight of the compression pieces ordinarily used are thus avoided. The weight of all parts, except the girder, is about thirty per cent. of the weight of the girders, the whole weight being from twenty-five to thirty pounds per foot. The cost is about $3 per foot.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN WELDING.—The perfection of the Bessemer process—the "Casting of Wrought Iron"—could hardly be more important to railways and to manufacturers and commerce generally, than a process of cheap and sound welding, applicable to all shapes and sizes of furnaces. The theory of welding is, that if two iron surfaces absolutely touch each other at a high heat, no film of oxyd remaining between them, they may be welded with a very slight pressure—by simply being placed in close and firm contact. For this purpose, Mr. BRIDGES ADAMS, of London, proposes to place the surfaces almost in contact, and then to envelop and heat them in a jet of gas. This will prevent the air from oxydizing the metal, so that when the surfaces are pressed into contact, they will adhere as if they were a solid mass. Of course, the gas-jet may issue from a slot in a pipe of any shape, so as to totally envelop all possible shapes and sizes.

AN IRON ORE of a peculiar character, called Franklinite, is found in New-Jersey in great abundance, but is not known to exist in other parts of the world except in small quantities. It is composed of iron, zinc, and manganese, in proportions considerably varying, but some specimens give 70 of iron, 13 of manganese, and 17 of zinc. It is used for the manufacture of zinc paint, and at the same time iron is made, which is said to be free from sulphur and phosphorus, which give the qualities called cold-shortness and red-shortness. The ore melts at a low temperature—about 850. It has the property of adhering to wrought iron, and even penetrating it to some extent. And it may be rubbed on red-hot wrought iron, and will remain upon it as wax will remain upon a heated surface; and in this way a thin or thick coating is given, so well united that it will not scale off when the iron is bent and broken. It is so hard that a file will not touch it. It cuts glass, and appears harder and much tougher than chilled cast-iron. It has recently been used to harden the points of hore-shoes; and it is stated that the hardened shoes outlast three sets of common shoes. A patent has been obtained by a Mr. SELLICK for this mode of casting iron. He claims that it will be used for all implements used in tillage. He also thinks it will be useful for lining journal boxes and coating journals, and will be fully equal to case-hardening, and much cheaper, and less liable to warp the parts on which it is applied. The ore is but slightly attracted by the magnet, and not affected by nitric acid unless predisposed by the contact of copper. It is said to be less liable to oxidation than pure iron, and it is expected that sheet iron coated with it will be in a great measure secure against rust. It has long been known that manganese renders iron hard and brittle; but the qualities of this ore are different from the combination formerly examined. In fact, although the ore has been known and experimented upon, these properties are but recently discovered. If the claims advanced for this metal are verified by practice, it will save millions per year in the wear of wheels and other parts of railway stock. It is questioned whether the adhesion will be sufficient for traction; if it is, it will be good for rails and tires; if not, so much the better for journal-boxes and all bearing and running surfaces.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Bates Movement—Missouri Opposition Convention—Seward's Speech and Bates' Prospects—$100,000 Breach of Promise Case—Carstang vs. Shaw—Sketch of Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 3, 1860.

Considerable fluctuations have characterized the Bates Presidential stock during the past week. A decided rise was occasioned by the unanimous and hearty dorsement of the Judge given by the State Opposition Convention which met on last Tuesday, and which embodied all the leading champions of the old Whig and American Parties. The Opposition of the State—those voters who, in 1857, came within a hundred votes of electing ROLLINS over STEWART to the Gubernatorial chair—were fairly and fully represented by the most prominent lawyers of this city and of the State, and the carefully considered resolutions and matured action of such men will have great weight throughout Missouri. The President, HON. A. LEONARD, is the ablest jurist who has ever sat upon our Supreme Bench, and his speech upon taking the Chair, when he declared the object of the Convention to be to nominate EDWARD BATES for the Presidency was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Unlike the kindred Convention of the Opposition held in Virginia and Tennessee, the Missouri friends of Judge BATES entertained and expressed no holy horror of Black Republican allies; but, on the contrary, they declare themselves perfectly willing to make union for the sake of the Union, with all the varied elements of antagonism to the corruptions and imbecilities of the present Administration, and, in the strength of a common cause and the conservative statesmanship and purity of character of their standard-bearer, to trust for success.

SEWARD'S speech has caused a slight depression, however. Aside from the happy accident of geographical position, BATES' availability as a candidate rests mainly upon his conservatism and freedom from all taint of Helperism, higher law and "irrepressible conflict" dogmas. The charge of intolerant hatred of the peculiar "institution" would be absolutely pointless against the native and resident of a Slave State and a former slaveholder. SEWARD'S singularly able and statesmanlike speech of Wednesday has impaired BATES' prospects, by bringing forward the man whom the great mass of the Republican Party recognize as their true and proper leader, as a conservative, Union-loving respecter of the constitutional rights of the South. In the light of this speech the "irrepressible conflict" declaration of the Rochester speech becomes a mere philosophical generalization upon the necessary tendencies of the two great systems of labor, without the most remote bearing upon the relations of the Free and the Slave States towards each other under our common Constitution. The ability and clearness of this "personal explanation" will hardly suffice, however, to convince the Chicago Convention that W. H. SEWARD is a name conservative enough to be the rallying cry against the threats of disunion and the other instruments of terrorism to be invoked by the Democracy in this Presidential canvass. The fight will be war to the knife, and each party will be compelled to put its strongest—that is, its most available man—in the field.

On Monday the $100,000 breach of promise case of CARSTANG *vs.* SHAW comes on again for a hearing in our Court of Common Pleas. The former trial was but a rehearsal; this time the curtain will rise upon a finished performance, where all the dramatic proprieties have been duly consulted, the parts carefully conned by the performers, and the whole comedy well understood by an expectant audience, save and except the *dénouement*, which rests upon the somewhat uncertain arbitrament of a jury. Miss EFFIE CARSTANG, the plaintiff, and the great protagonist in this drama of real life, is a slim, stately and intelligent-looking lady, on the shady side of thirty. Her dress is quiet and lady-like; her quick, bright eye is her best feature; while her whole appearance gives the world but little assurance of a matrimonial adventure. She has scarcely beauty enough "to create a soul under the ribs of death," or even to fan the dying ember of subdued "sixty" into a devouring flame of passion. There is something hard and self-concentrated in her expression, which one would think would effectually prevent her playing the part of a Messilina herself, or of leading an amorous sexagenarian on to "love not wisely but too well." Her little history, taking her own and her counsel's version, is very brief and touching. She is an orphan, the daughter of a local Methodist preacher in the city of Brooklyn, and she has been living with a divorced sister in St. Louis for the past eight or ten years, supported by some little property inherited from her father, and occasionally aided, like Mrs. Bardell of Pickwickian fame, by the rents derived from "apartments furnished for single gentlemen." In this comparatively humble sphere of life she made the acquaintance of the defendant, by borrowing of him a hundred dollars. Their relations from being purely mercenary became sentimental, and flowers and jewels and a piano were the fitting testimonials bestowed upon his fair May of thirty-five by this doating January of sixty. He promised her marriage,—her sister, Mrs. SEAMAN, with whom she was living, having a pleasant propensity for listening to conversations at key-holes, there overheard the promise; but, alas for the infirmity of human nature, he refused, after a reasonable time had elapsed, to comply with his sacred engagement, and now comes into Court and make answer under oath that he never made any such promise of marriage; and, unkindest cut of all, actually files a set-off of the hundred-dollar note given by the desolated damsel at the auspicious commencement of the acquaintance for money loaned, and obtained judgment against her for that amount. So their relations have relapsed from the sentimental to the mercenary mood. The defendant undertakes to supply many omissions in the above biographical sketch, and for that purpose has accumulated many thousand folios of depositions from all the leading cities of the confederacy; but we will leave these to tell their own story upon the trial.

HENRY SHAW, Esq., the defendant, is a well-preserved and rather comely Englishman of three-score. He was formerly a hardware merchant in this city, and by small savings, successful speculation in real estate, and perhaps by proper cultivation of that "good old gentlemanly vice of avarice," has amassed a fortune of a million and a half. He lives in handsome style at a beautiful place near the city called Tower Grove, and is, altogether, quite a golden fish for the matrimonial net. He is an old bachelor, having managed hitherto in life to keep himself free from all entangling alliances. He bore his former trial with philosophic calmness, amusing himself during the duller interludes by reading DICKENS' intimitable report of the great breach of promise case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Miss EFFIE estimates her wounded sensibilities and blighted hopes of becoming Mrs. SHAW at the modest competency of $100,000, and one jury of twelve good men and true have sanctioned her claim as a valid one by a verdict in her favor. Enough for the present; you may expect some sketches of the counsel, witnesses, and the general progress of the cause should the case come on on Monday.

Q.

OHIO POLITICS.

State Republican Convention—Candidates for the Presidency—Seward, Chase and Bates—Availables and Not-Availables—General Aspects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, March, 1860.

These are stirring times among the politicians. Gentlemen of this genus labor under a deep conviction that the destinies of mankind are in their hands, and if the earth does not cease to turn on its axis, certainly the nations will turn back in their progress—if *their* schemes are not successful. Particularly is this the case with the zealous advocates of particular candidates for the Presidency. Among them arise shouts and cries like those after the confusion of tongues at Babel. DOUGLAS and Anti-DOUGLAS, SEWARD and BATES, CHASE and CAMERON, Popular Sovereignty and State Rights, are mingled in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. I have just mixed with a large body of intelligent and ardent Republicans, assembled at Columbus to elect delegates to Chicago, and give expression to their sentiments. I think the TIMES will be glad to get an honest account of the proceedings, for the truth is so seldom told now-a-days, that it is like rubies above price. I have settled to my own satisfaction one or two problems, which were for a time quite puzzling, and on which some of your sagacious politicians seem to have gone astray. In the first place, I will give you the facts.

The Republican Convention of Ohio was a very full one, containing about 500 members. The expression of opinion in regard to the Presidency was six to one in favor of S. P. CHASE; on the formal vote 75 voting in the negative, and many of those voting against the wishes of their constituents. In point of fact, ten to one of what constitutes the Republican Party of Ohio are in favor of CHASE, and the other tenth are divided chiefly between BATES and CAMERON. I speak now of *first* choice. In case it is necessary to choose among other men, the Republican Delegates of Ohio are *not impracticables*. In justice to the people of Ohio, I must say there are very few of that sort of men in this State. As a *second* choice, I cannot speak so positively, but think a decided majority would be for SEWARD. I may here say that the *Bates scheme*, which at first took with many people, is, in my opinion, entirely run out. There is no probability that the genuine Republicans will go out of their own party for a candidate. They will insist on a real candidate of their party. There will be no "Tyler too" in this canvass. The manifests of the *Tribune*, and the important fact that the Messrs. BLAIR, "father and son," favor the movement, does not seem to have a very decided effect on the nerves of Western Republicans. The great objection to Mr. BATES (admitting for a moment that he is a Republican) is, precisely, that he is *not* available. I am stating the views of Republicans only. He cannot give an electoral vote to the ticket—not one; while he is utterly unpalatable to the Germans, to religious Anti-Slavery men, and to the true workingmen of the party. Such is the exact state of the case, and with that state of the fact no one need look to his nomination. I should add that a small clique in Cincinnati, called the "American Association," have declared themselves in favor of BATES, BELL, or CRITTENDEN. This body may possibly control 500, or even 1,000, votes, but will be outnumbered by the new German voters. Small elements of this sort are hardly worth considering.

As to what is "available," there are some facts in our political history worth looking at, and they apply to both the great parties in the nation. In the years 1840 and 1848 the Whigs elected HARRISON and TAYLOR. In 1852 and 1856 the Democrats elected PIERCE and BUCHANAN. These men were nominated because they were *available*. I want to ask the honest men of both parties, what they gained by their victories? In thirty days after the Inauguration of HARRISON, the nation suffered under the dire calamity of "TYLER TOO." In two years TAYLOR died, and left Mr. FILLMORE to carry out the Compromise, under the dark brow of WEBSTER, and the haughty eloquence of CLAY. If DOUGLAS is right in saying that the Nebraska Act is the legitimate brat of the Compromise, what has not that Compromise to answer for? PIERCE was elected, and in two years he was execrated by Democrats, and his party went into a minority. BUCHANAN was elected, and in two years he was a mere wreck on the political waves. Is there no teaching in this? Is the available policy commended by experience? If the Democratic Party has any clearly defined ideas of public policy, why should they not nominate a man who represents those ideas, and will endeavor to carry them into practice? The Democratic Senators have agreed upon a Platform which fairly represents they Party. Now, why should not DAVIS, or HUNTER, or BRECKINRIDGE, or BRIGHT, be put on that platform, and represent the Party fairly? The Republicans hold and maintain another policy. Why should not SEWARD, or CHASE, or LINCOLN, be put forth to represent that policy? In this view of the case, I give you the opinion of active, earnest, sound-principled men, who have no desire to contend for shadows, and come out of battle, whether one or the other succeeds, with nothing but milk and water men of shadowy, undefinable principles, settling nothing, and leaving the victorious party in a Congressional minority.

But, I must add some local facts. In his own Congressional District, GOV. CORWIN, and a person of "conservative" principles, are elected to Chicago. It is very right he should be. It is no more than a proper compliment; and if there should be any real difference in his opinions from those of GOV. CHASE, or JOHN SHERMAN, that he should exhibit them, and have an opportunity of presenting them to others. These two delegates, with two in Cincinnati, and perhaps three others, making less than a sixth of the Delegation, are claimed as anti-CHASE—whether truly or not, I cannot say; but I do know that five-sixths of the Ohio delegation to Chicago are for CHASE. One is claimed for CAMERON, and there may possibly be three for BATES.

Yours,

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Female Impudence—Conduct of Ladies on Ferry-boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ferries between this City and Brooklyn are established, as everybody knows, for the express and exclusive accommodation of male passengers. Yet instances are not wanting of those who claim the title of ladies, crossing the river in the company's boats. Nor can any excuse be offered for this improper conduct on their part, except the palpably absurd one that their business or social engagements call them from one city to the other. They do not even attempt to palliate their misconduct by conforming to the known ferry-boat usage of using tobacco, and expectorating the juice thereof in amber-colored pools upon the cabin floors or over each other's dresses.

The indignation which this persistent wrong-headedness of theirs excites in the minds of the men whose rights they invade, is seriously aggravated by their invariable practice of occupying the wrong side of the boat when once they are on board. A common share of female modesty, it should seem, ought to prompt them to take the cabin which they almost always find unoccupied, for here they might be by themselves, instead of being mingled with a promiscuous mass of men. Instead, however, of occupying this proper apartment, they universally enter the saloon in which almost every seat is occupied by a man or boy. They cannot plead that this is done by mistake, for the throng of men entering and leaving this apartment would suggest to any one of common sense that the place was not intended for ladies. The only excuse they ever offer for thus intruding themselves into the men's apartment is a merely technical one, which some shrewd special-pleader must have put in their heads. It is, absurdly enough, the fact, that over the door is placed in raised letters the inscription, "Ladies' Cabin."

Can anything be more preposterous than their pretended ignorance that this is a mere form, adopted in a musty period of antiquity, when the primitive state of human enlightenment tolerated the idea that a woman had any real claim to a share in the privileges that men enjoy? As well might they attempt to excuse their neglect to eject tobacco juice about the floor, by reference to the little printed slips, tacked to the walls of the saloon, high up above the reach of eye-sight, setting forth the dogma that gentlemen ought to regard the foolish prejudice of ladies against indulging in a wholesome foot bath of tobacco juice, spirted in indiscriminate puddles on the floor beside the seats they are to occupy.

Such abstractions as these might well enough engage the fancy of visionary metaphysicians. But ordinary observation would show any one of the least practical sense, that they have no more to do with the real practice of every-day life than the first principles of moral philosophy have with the practical politics of the day. Some of the young gentlemen, passengers in the boats, have taken in charge the task of correcting this female impropriety which we have described. If the ladies themselves have the least spark of modesty left, the means taken ought to accomplish a reform. The plan adopted is, first, to occupy every seat in the "Ladies' Cabin," if possible, before a lady can have time to seat herself. If this doesn't succeed, all the young gentlemen who wear shiny hats, spangled vests, and galvanized watch-guards, are to pass back and forth through the cabin, staring impudently into every lady's face, and to deposit a tobacco decoction with such force and proximity to her as to bespatter her apparel. If all these expedients fail, perhaps the boat proprietors themselves can step in and make some arrangement to check this impudent infringement on the rights of Creation's lords.

Yours,

ANTI-WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

City Railroads.

SYSTEM AND DISCRIMINATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this time, when some thirty-odd railroad bills are projected into our Legislative arena, for the benefit of the traveling public of our City in general, and of the proposed grantees in particular, it may not be amiss to inquire if due attention is being paid to the selection of such bills, from among the many offered, as will best secure to the public accommodation where it is most needed. Clearly, if all that have been offered were to become legal enactments, we should have "confusion worse confounded." The necessity for selection is therefore imperative. In making this selection, the opportune moment offers for the organization of such a system of City transit as is demanded by the present and prospective wants of the public traveling into, through and out of the City.

The City railroads now in operation have their lower termini at or about the latitude of the City Hall Park. So far, so good. From among the many bills for new charters, five are reported by the Committee as proper for legislative enactment and adapted to the public want. Two of these are for north and south lines on the westerly side of the City, one on the easterly side, one for an east and west line across the central portion, and the fifth is for a short line down Broadway from the Astor House to the South-ferry. So far as the City north of the City Hall Park is concerned, the first named four City lines may or may not afford the needed accommodation. For that portion of the City lying south of the City Hall Park, one of these lines attempts to furnish a partial accommodation by extending its line from Park-row to Fulton-ferry. The accommodation offered by this line is not only insufficient and partial, but its establishment would be an act of partiality offensive to a sense of the equity due to the seven lines of road already established, and to the three other up-town lines of road reported by the Committee, all of which ten roads terminate at or about the Park, with the single exception of the Second-avenue Road, easterly in its route, and running to the Peck-slip ferry.

Another effort at a partial accommodation of the southern portion of the City and its ferries is made in the fifth of the bills reported, viz., that which proposes to run a line from the Astor House to the South Ferry for a fare of three cent. The introduction of another bill or two establishing two or three more independent three cent routes might give us abundant *accommodation* after a sort, but with the drawback of an immense deal of confusion and unnecessary amount of expense.

If we sweep away the provision in the so-called Fourteenth-street bill that carries its track from Park-row to Fulton Ferry, and strike out of existence this Astor House and South Ferry bill, and then turn our attention to another bill, which appears to have been introduced but not yet reported, we find the much needed accommodation in full, and the plan of such an organization of the City transit as a wise and far-seeing policy duly regarding the growing wants of the City and its environs would dictate.

This bill appears to be the same bill for an Intersectional Ferry Railroad that was introduced in April last, and reported for passage, but whose life came to an untimely end by the adjournment of the Legislature. It provides for one-horse cars, plying on a narrow track between all of the ten ferries at the south end of the island and the City Hall Park, for the low fare of two cents. None but a single track is required anywhere except in Broadway, from the Park to Bowling-green. The cars of this line, under one compact management, and in constant motion, revolving harmoniously in their orbits between Broadway and the ferries east and west, would furnish a non-obstructive connecting link between the ferries and the up town railroads,—a link, the want of which is a serious inconvenience, and which no other plan yet proposed offers to remedy. Hence this bill embodies the only attempt that has yet been made to organize the great work of City transit upon *a system where order and capacity commensurate with the magnitude* of the business promise to be developed.

We must regard the business of City transit in its three parts of *the feeding ferries, the intersectional connection*, and *the distributing up-town roads*. Distribution implies previous concentration, and the appropriate point of concentration is the lower point of the Park. Geographically, and in the nature of things commercial and social, this is the case; the great business heart of New-York lying between Canal-street and Bowling-green, and its body including Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Midway and in the very core and centre of the heart lies the Park. He must entirely ignore these facts who does not clearly see the necessity for the complete intersectional connection defined in the bill reported in the last Legislature and now offered anew.

A few days since the writer counted 80 stages in the space of five minutes dragging their slow length along Broadway between St. Paul's and Wall-street. 13 of these stages contained 18 passengers only. Reliable estimates demonstrate that at no one time under the Intersectional organization, to do the same amount of carrying, need more than 20 single cars occupy the same portion of the street occupied by these 80, so much more rapidly would they ply under the favorable condition of diminished jam, resulting from the great reduction in number of vehicles, if the up-town stages come no lower than the Park. The lower point of the Park should be thrown open and paved for the accommodation of such stages as would run after the establishment of all requisite latitudinal up-town rail-routes.

The stage lines would be greatly benefited, as they could make four trips where they now make three. The saving of time and labor now consumed and expended in dragging nearly empty stages from the Park to the South Ferry and back—at least a mile of travel—at a rate necessarily so slow that it occupies as much time as any two miles of travel north of the Park, would effect a gain even greater than this.

In view of the complete and effective system offered by the intersectional organization, the meagre half measures embraced in the recently-reported bills will fail to satisfy the wants of THE PUBLIC.

New-York Railroad to the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I

PERSONAL.

Sir John Bowring, writing from Paris to a friend, on the 7th ult., says:—"My visit has been a most gratifying and satisfactory one. I had hardly arrived when I received an invitation from the Emperor to a private audience, which lasted long, in which he spoke to me of his general policy, and of his commercial views specially. The reception was singularly cordial, and nothing could be more decided than his purposes of amity, nor more frank than his explanations on every subject. I never before found in him so much warmth of expression, confirming all that you have heard from me as to the value he attached to the English alliance, which is, and has ever been, the corner-stone of his political aspirations. I believe the information I gave him on many subjects will essentially help the good work, which progresses in spite of all opposition, and which will be a security of peace and mutual prosperity, such as nothing but an alliance of common interests could ever afford. I was invited to dine with the society of political economists, which consists of about a hundred members who have been the apostles of free trade, among whom are the soundest and most influential statesmen of France. They favored me with marked attention while, at their request, I drew a sketch of the beneficent influences of emancipated commerce upon our social and political condition; in truth, we are entering upon a great era which has been ushered in by the unflinching courage of a great man, and I venture to hope that as all liberties are brothers and sisters, Napoleon III. will add the final wreath to his coronal, and give France institutions worthy of her civilization."

The Brussels journals contain the following: "The project of marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England appears to be fully decided on, as well as the visit which the young couple will pay to King Leopold, the great-uncle of the bride, when their royal highnesses shall leave England for Holland. The marriage will, it is thought, take place on the 24th May, the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria." With reference to it the *Spectator* says: "Three or four years ago we had some reason to believe that the alliance was in contemplation, and that the young pair were not entirely unknown to each other. William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, Prince of Orange, was born on the 4th of September, 1840; Princess Alice Maud Mary, of England, Duchess of Saxe and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, was born on the 25th of April, 1843. The couple, therefore, seem full young to marry yet, though the lady is not younger than the Princess Royal when she was made a wife. And that union has falsified all the dull stories that gossip set afloat. A friend in Berlin, who often sees 'our little Princess,' is quite satisfied on that subject of national solicitude, and gives a testimonial trait in her husband's character. 'It is very charming to see the Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederic William; they are ever together. I suppose their mutual love is something wonderful; the father seems to lean upon the son, and *vice versa*.'"

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus gave a charming *fête*—a theatrical representation—recently, at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square. The dramatic performances commenced at about a quarter-past ten o'clock, being preceded by a grand banquet. Covers were laid for twenty guests, and comprised the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, the Count de'Apponyi, the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunnow, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and the two Secretaries of the Embassy. Shortly before ten the company began to assemble for the dramatic entertainment. The temporary stage was erected in the reception saloon, opening on the Conservatory, and was tastefully draped, and in front were arranged a large number of the most beautiful flowering plants. Immediately after the Duchess of Cambridge's entrance the performances commenced, the title of the pieces played being "Si Jamais l'On Rejoue Chez Moi!" "Le Chevalier des Dames," and "Embrassons-Nous, Folleville." The various parts were sustained by members of the *corps diplomatique*.

The Emperor and Empress, on the night of the 14th ult., honored with their presence a charming *fête* given at the Villa of Prince Napoleon, in the Avenue Montaigne. About 300 persons were invited, and among them several of the Ministers, Marshals of France, members of the diplomatic body and of the great bodies of the State, members of the Institute, literary men, artists, &c. The *fête* was given in honor of the anniversary of the marriage of the Prince with the Princess Clotilda. The building was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and dazzling with light. The entertainments commenced by a dramatic representation, given by the artistes of the Théâtre-Français, and consisted of a prologue in verse, by M. Théophile Gauthier, "La Femme de Diomede," and the "Joueur de Flute." The programme, printed in ancient characters, bore the following heading: "*Théâtre de Pompeii; réouverture après une relâche de* 1800 *ans, pour cause de réparations.*" Both authors and actors were warmly applauded by the illustrious company present. After the theatrical performance, at 11 o'clock, dancing commenced, and was kept up until after 3 o'clock. Their Majesties retired at 1½ o'clock.

M. Schrœner, Superior Councilor of Regency in Prussia, who died last year at Berlin, wishing to obtain an autograph of Abdel Kader, wrote to the ex-Emir at Broussa, requesting a few lines for his album. Abdel Kader received the request rather as a compliment than otherwise, and returned an answer to M. Schrœner, which, after many high-flown Oriental phrases, contains the following passage: "Nobility of soul consists in four things—perfection of the mind, acquisition of divine and human knowledge, the performance of good deeds, and kindness towards men. I am informed that you fill an office in the State. The highest qualities of a public functionary are sympathy and gentleness. Wise men have said that we may gain by tranquil means what cannot be obtained by harshness. Water, soft as it is, will wear away a stone, however hard. A person in office, therefore, ought not to act with harshness, but with mildness; the latter is also more akin to justice. With these words of good counsel I commend myself to the Prussian Councilor of Regency.—Abdel Kader, son of Muzi Eddin."

A letter from Florence says:—We have still in Florence Captain Peard, the same who distinguished himself during the Lombard campaign under the designation of 'Garibaldi's Englishman.' Some of the leading Tuscan patriots have opened a subscription to have a bust of the formidable rifleman done in marble by the sculptor Paganucci. In the list of subscribers anxious to do him honor figure the names of all the ministers of state, of the Marquis Capponi, Prince Strozzi, the Marquis Mannelli-Galilei, with other men conspicuous for rank, talents, and character, to say nothing of a fair lady, the Signora Emilia Peruzzi, whose elegant Italian hand contrasts very agreeably with the stern, blotched scrawls of statesmen and professors. The bust is to be accompanied by an address, in which the devotion of the Devonshire militiaman to the Italian cause is adroitly put in juxtaposition with Lord Byron's generous endeavors on behalf of the Greeks, and is looked upon as a symptom of that brotherly feeling which is one day to unite all the tribes of mankind in a common bond of justice and humanity."

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*: "It is said that the illness of Attorney-General Black has been more critical than reported. He has never been in good health since he came to Washington to reside. The perplexities of his position were new to him; he had never been in Congress, or any other deliberative body. The intrigues, excitements and schemes so rife at this capital, were calculated to disturb the equanimity of a much more experienced partisan, and I am not surprised that they should have greatly affected the tranquillity of the Attorney-General. Judge Black will never be a political leader. He is a fine scholar and a most facile and ready newspaper writer. His ambition is really to obtain a position on the Supreme Bench, and if he can continue on the right side of the President, he may, in the event of a vacancy, close his career as a member of that high tribunal.

"The following is an anecdote," says the *Pays*, "which has the merit of being strictly true. A few days since a carriage, leaving the courtyard of the Tuileries, passed in contravention of the orders given to the sentinels through the central gate and triumphal arch of the Carrousel, which passage is reserved for the Emperor. The Captain of Voltigeurs commanding the guard of the day, as a punishment, sentenced the two sentries to a week's confinement. The Prince Imperial heard of what had taken place, and on leaving the palace a short time after to take his usual drive, seeing the captain, had the carriage stopped, and calling to him, said, 'I beg you to pardon the sentries; I do not like seeing the soldiers punished.' The captain resisted as well as he could, but was at length obliged to yield to the entreaties of the young Prince, and the men were released."

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says: "At a dinner recently given by Duke Decazes, all the principal men of the old monarchical parties were present. Monseigneur Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio, was also present, and sat near M. Guizot. The Nuncio and the Ex-Minister, who, it may be remembered, is a Protestant, seemed to be on the best possible terms. M. Guizot having spoken at some length in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, the Nuncio exclaimed: 'Sir, you defend the cause of His Holiness better than some Catholics.' I have not, however, heard that M. Guizot replied to this compliment, as he might certainly have done, 'It is because I am not a Catholic.'"

The Indianapolis *Journal* says of Mr. Defrees, a prominent, but unsuccessful candidate for Printer to the House: "There seems to be a fatality hanging over him. This is the third time that he has passed all the ordinary barriers to success to fall right at the door of his hopes. He missed the Congressional nomination in 1858 after a majority of the delegates had been instructed for him. He lost the Agency of the State last Winter after having received the nomination of a party combination that had before succeeded in every effort. Now, he has lost the most valuable office in the Government, after a nomination, and after passing within one vote of an election."

Rev. Dr. Peabody, who is nominated to the Plummer Professorship at Harvard, *vice* Dr. Huntington, is a conservative Unitarian, residing at Portsmouth, N. H. Of late he has been editor of the *North American Review*, in which capacity he has won friends in many quarters by his liberal course on all questions discussed in its pages. He is a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1826.

A Durham (Eng.) newspaper states that the excitement consequent upon the elopement of Rev. William Prosser with a servant-girl living at Croxdale Parsonage has yet in no way abated, but seems to increase as various circumstances connected with the career of this accomplished hypocrite, during his stay in that city, come to be more maturely weighed. It is now ascertained that on his leaving Croxdale Parsonage, on Thursday, the 26th of January, he and his frail companion took tickets at Ferryhill Station for London, where, it would appear, they arrived safely, for on the following Sunday the couple were seen together at service in St. Pancras Church.

The Russian Minister at Brussels and the Princess Orloff opened their salons on the evening of the 14th ult., by a grand ball. The apartments were splendidly decorated, and the courtyards and gardens illuminated. Count de Flandre, accompanied by his aides de camp, was among the first to arrive, and his Royal Highness remained to the end. Among the other distinguished persons present were Prince Troubetskoy, the Princess Orloff's father; the Princess Galitzin and her daughter; Princess d'Arenberg; Countess Ch. de Merode; Countess de Rederen, and other distinguished members of the aristocracy.

The Bombay *Times* says: "We hear of the first instance of a Brahmin about to visit England from this Presidency, with the object of intellectual recreation. Mr. Mahiputram Roopram, a deputy inspector in the educational department, and a Brahmin by caste, is to proceed to England in a short time, accompanied by two Hindoo servants. The notion has doubtless long since exploded among the educated Hindoos, that crossing the waters of the Indus pollutes them."

The Philadelphia editors are having a hard time with libel-suits. Mr. Flanigan, of the *Daily News*, is held to bail to answer for a libel upon the American Life Insurance and Trust Company; and Mr. Greene, of the *Sunday Tyranscript*, is under bonds to appear and answer for a libel on Dr. R. K. Smith, late of the Almshouse. Mr. John S. Jackson, publisher of the *Tyranscript*, who was imprisoned for libelling the same doctor, has been pardoned by the Governor, and being at liberty, resumes his attacks upon Smith.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "Mr. Paul Morphy, whom we claim as a New-Orleans boy, has returned to his native home, after winning abundant laurels as the best chess-player in the world, and is now quietly settled down in the pursuit of his avocations. He wears his well-earned honors with that characteristic modesty which so enhanced the exhitions of his great genius in the estimation of the most notable devotees of Caissa in the old world."

A letter, dated Turin, Feb. 10, says: "At the last great court dinner, on Wednesday, it was remarked that the King for the first time partook of the repast together with his guests. He has usually, indeed, sat at a table with the rest, but he has not taken any food. His health has improved, but he will have to abstain from hunting for some weeks. His medical men have ordered this, but he has already to-day somewhat broken through their rules."

The *Courrier du Havre* says that Mr. Cobden, on passing through Lyons, on his way to Nice, had several interviews with leading manufacturers. He told them that in his opinion very little account need be taken of the susceptibilities shown by certain members of Parliament about the treaty of commerce. He did not doubt that it would pass; but he was sure that if the Ministry should be thrown out upon it the new Cabinet would be constrained by public opinion to ratify the treaty.

The officers of the *Great Eastern* steamship have presented Dr. Watson, who so nobly exerted himself to save the life of their late much-beloved commander, with a handsome pipe, beautifully mounted with silver, as a mark of respect and esteem for his general character, and admiration of his conduct on the occasion of the recent melancholy accident in the river Itchen.

The Austrian General Baron Mayerhofer has arrived at Munich, from Vienna, for the purpose, it is said, of obtaining authorization for enlisting soldiers in Bavaria for the Pontifical army. He has had an interview with Baron Schrenck, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with Gen. Luder, Minister of War, and is shortly to be received by the King.

The Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* publishes the marriage of Mr. Stephen S. Doggett to Miss Emma L. Harris, both of that city. The ceremony took place on the 25th ult., at 9 o'clock A. M. In the same paper appears the notice of his death on the day of his nuptials, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. The deceased was in his 21st year.

The work of laying the pedestal for the Clay Statue, in New-Orleans, has been commenced. The corner-stone has been removed from the spot in which it was temporarily placed, and put in its permanent position, and now the work, having been commenced, will go steadily on to completion, so as to enable the statue to be inaugarated on the 12th of April ensuing.

The King of Sardinia set out for Milan on the 15th ult. The Diplomatic Body was to repair thither also. The influx of foreigners at Milan is represented as enormous. All the hotels are full, and the municipality has been obliged to request the inhabitants who are willing to let their apartments to send in their addresses.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes from Washington that Gov. Houston has by telegraph requested Major Ben. McCulloch to repair to Texas immediately, which he will do. Probably he is to be invested with the command of the force of volunteer Rangers about to be organized in that State.

The mission with which Count Arese is charged at Paris and London is that which was destined for Count Cavour, but which his appointment to the Presidency of the Council prevented him from accepting. The subject of it is the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont.

It is understood that Lord Elgin will undertake a second mission as Plenipotentiary to China, in the hope of being able, by the influence obtained in his former visit, to secure the ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and obtain an entire cessation of hostilities.

There landed at Ramsgate on the 14th ult., from the Dutch steamer *Batavier*, from Rotterdam, the Prince and Princess of the Netherlands and suite, *en route* for Torquay, where they intend sojourning till May for the benefit of the health of the Princess.

We (Leeds *Mercury*) understand that John Foster, Esq., of Queenshead, England, has become the purchaser of the Hornby Castle Estate, North Lancashire, the property of the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq. The purchase money is said to exceed £200,000.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K. C. B., was on the 11th ult. appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope Station, in the room of Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Frederick W. Grey, K. C. B., whose period of command has expired.

The Paris correspondents of some of the German journals state that Mr. Cobden declined the Cross of the Legion of Honor when offered to him by the Emperor, as an acknowledgment of his coöperation in negotiating the treaty of commerce.

The Italians in California have sent as a present to King Victor Emmanuel a sword of great value and of beautiful workmanship. The hilt is in massive gold, and represents Italy, while the blade bears an appropriate inscription.

M. Rumpff, who for many years has been Minister of the Hanse Towns at Paris, has just resigned on account of ill health. He was one of the oldest members of the diplomatic body in the French capital, and highly respected.

The English Club at St. Petersburg has conferred on the Prince Barlatinski the title of Honorary Member, and a few days since invited him to a grand banquet, at which covers were laid for 250.

Vice-Admiral Romain Desfossés, who has just quitted the command of the experimental squadron in the Mediterranean, is about to leave for Italy, and will spend some time at Nice, Genoa and La Spezzia.

M. Jules Favre will, it is said, be counsel for the *Siècle* in its action for defamation against Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and M. Berryer for the Right Rev. Prelate.

The personal safety of His Holiness at the Vatican is henceforward to be more effectually provided for by a guard of 24 men from the newly-enrolled civic force, denominated Guardia Palatina.

George W. Cass, the brother of Secretary Cass, on the 27th ult., left his home in the Muskingum Ohio Valley, to visit Cincinnati, which city he had not seen since 1796.

M. Schefer, Secretary Interpreter to the Emperor, has been sent to Marseilles to receive the Sultan's representative, who is expected to arrive there in a few days.

The resignation of Rev. Prof. Huntington has been accepted by the Fellows of Harvard University, and his connection with the college will cease at an early day.

President Woolsey, of Yale College, delivered a discourse in New-Haven, March 6, on the life and services of the late Prof. Goodrich.

M. Louis Veuillot embarked at Marseilles on the 13th ult., on board the *Vatican*, (the name of the vessel is a singular coincidence) for Rome.

The new titles to be assumed by Lord Ward will be Viscount Edenham and Earl Dudley.

OBITUARY.

Commodore David Geisinger, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Philadelphia, March 5. He was in his 70th year, and was among the oldest officers of the Navy. His commission as Captain was dated May 24, 1838. In the War of 1812 he was an active participant, and was on board the *Wasp* during her cruise on the English coast in 1814. Upon the capture of the *Atalanta* by the *Wasp*, Mr. Geisinger was put in command of her, and to this circumstance he owed his life, for the *Wasp* was never heard of afterwards. Commodore Geisinger was for many years stationed at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. His rank was seventh among the Captains of the Reserved List.

Denison Kimball Smith, Esq., a prominent citizen of Barre, Vt., died on the 6th of March. He represented the town of Barre in the Legislatures of 1855 and 1857. In the year 1858 he was elected State's Attorney for the County of Washington, which position he held until the time of his death.

Capt. John Rice, and his wife Elizabeth, residing in Dover, Vt., both departed this life on Feb. 7, within a few hours of each other, the former at the age of 88 years, and the latter at the age of 91, that day being the anniversary of her birth. They were married at Shrewsbury, Mass., their native place, Nov. 16, 1790, whence they removed and settled in Dover 46 years since. They were the last of eleven brothers and sisters, and had lived happily together for nearly 70 years.

Baltimore papers announce the death of Mr. J. Washington Tyson, at his residence in Howard County, Md. He was formerly a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and his exertions secured the publication of the "Pennsylvania Archives."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The history of an event of such importance as the commercial treaty with France as shown by the official correspondence, will be read with considerable interest. It appears that Mr. Cobden, when on the point of starting for Paris, some time ago, had an interview with Lord John Russell, to whom he suggested the importance of binding England and France still more closely together by the bonds of trade and commerce. His lordship gladly took up the proposal, and the member for Rochdale proceeded to the French capital, and lost no time in placing himself in communication with M. Rouher. Mr. Cobden acted in a private capacity during these preliminary negotiations, but, as soon as the bases of a treaty were drawn up Lord Cowley, in consequence of conversations he had had with the Emperor and Count Walewski, forwarded a dispatch to Lord John Russell on the subject, in which he urged that if the proposals for a treaty were to be prosecuted, the matter "could not be intrusted to better hands than those of Mr. Cobden." The result was that, on the 17th of January, Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden were appointed joint plenipotentiaries, and six days afterwards the treaty was signed. On the 31st of January, Lord John Russell conveyed to the two plenipotentiaries, "Her Majesty's entire approval of the able and judicious manner in which they had carried to a successful issue the important negotiations for placing the commercial relations between England and France on an improved footing."

The colliers in England are striking vigorously A meeting of those employed in the St. Helen's district, which was held on Moor Flat, and at which between 10,000 and 12,000 were present, is thus sketched:—"A delegate from Bolton, named Henry Hurst, addressed them at considerable length on the subject of the strike, and the best way of obtaining the advance. He deprecated the conduct of those who had resorted to acts of intimidation, or shown animosity towards those who remained at work. He advised them, instead of walking in idle groups about the streets, to go home and behave peaceably. He proposed that two colliers be selected from each pit as a deputation to wait upon the masters, with a view to coming to some arrangement. The advice of Mr. Hurst was to some extent acted upon, but towards afternoon the streets again began to fill. Several of the men termed 'knobsticks,' sought the assistance of the police to escort them to their work and back. At one colliery there are upwards of thirty at work, and on leaving off a number of boys followed them, beating cans, &c. On the whole the turnouts have generally behaved peaceably, and, with the exception of some little indiscretion in throwing snowballs and stones at and threatening the 'knobsticks,' there has been no demonstration of riotous conduct. It is stated that three gentlemen in the town have consented to act as mediators."

The *Franc-Comtois* relates a remarkable instance of female courage and presence of mind, which occurred a few days since at Besançon. About seven in the evening, a man rang at the door of an apartment on the third floor of a house in the Rue Ste. Anne, occupied by a clerk at the savings-bank, named C——, whose wife happened to be alone at the moment. On entering the fellow immediately ordered Mme. C—— to give him all her money, threatening to murder her if she refused. Seeing her hesitate, he was proceeding to execute his threat by strangling her, when Mme. C—— pointed to a drawer, which she said contained 260f. Having taken the money, he drew a cord from his pocket, tied her legs, and then went off. A knife being within her reach Mme. C—— instantly cut the cord and ran after the robber, crying out "Thieves!" She was so quick in her movements that she overtook the man on the stairs, and boldly attacking him with the knife, wounded him in the neck and made him drop 200f. of the money. He succeeded in getting away. From the quantity of blood on the stairs it is thought that the robber must have received a serious wound.

They have a queer way of treating quacks in France. A poor fellow who had received so violent a shock while making chemical experiments that he had to be committed to the hospital at Bicêtre, finally recovered the use of his eyes, tongue and ears, which had been partially paralyzed, and received permission to exhibit an electric apparatus in the streets of Paris. Not content with this, in order to increase his profits, he represented himself to be capable of curing maladies, and not only operated on sick persons with his apparatus, but prescribed for them. The man protested that he had no intention to do anything wrong, and he stated that from many poor persons on whom he had operated, or for whom he had prescribed, he had taken no money. He received an excellent character, and it was stated that he had made improvements in his electric apparatus which were very remarkable. The tribunal, taking all the circumstances into consideration, only fined him 5f.; but it condemned an apothecary, of the name of Calvet, Rue de Lyon, who had made up his prescriptions, to six days imprisonment and 100f. fine.

A return to an order of the House of Commons shows the number of steamships afloat, building, and converting, together with the number of effective sailing ships, on the 1st day of February, 1860: Of ships-of-the-line (screw) there were afloat 48, building or converting 11—total, 59; frigates (screw) 25, (paddle) 9 afloat, building or converting (screw) 9—total, 43; block ships (screw) afloat, 9; iron-cased ships (screw) building 4, corvettes (screw) afloat 16, building 5—total, 21; sloops (screw) 45, (paddle) 35, afloat, building 15—total, 95; small vessels (screw) 3, (paddle) 24, afloat; gunvessels and gunboats (screw) 169 afloat, 23 building—total, 192; floating batteries (screw) 8 afloat; transports, &c., (screw) 18, (paddle) 43, afloat; mortar ships (screw) 4 afloat; mortar vessels and floats 84. The total screw fleet afloat was 348, paddle 111, and the number of all kinds building or converting 67. The number of effective sailing ships afloat was 143. The total of steam and sailing, afloat and building, was 666.

The Florence correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes: Florence, next to Paris, and perhaps Rome, is becoming very rapidly a European centre for the reunion of Americans, as well as the people of other nations. This season, the wealthiest foreign visitors have been from our country, and they have taken the lead also as to numbers. The landlords have found their account in giving them the best accommodation in their hotels, and mine host has been allowed to foot up some pretty plethoric bills. If the colony of our country people permanently established here (which is already considerable) continues to increase, it will be necessary, before long, to send out persons skilled in the various professions, as to a new settlement—such as chaplains, physicians, dentists, bankers, &c.—to look after various interests, and watch and nurse the new social germ springing up in a foreign soil.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Messager du Midi*, contains the following details of the last fair at Nijni Novogorod: "The total amount of merchandise brought to the fair is estimated at 105 millions of roubles (4 francs each;) the capital representing the exchange of merchandise amounted to 200 millions. In addition to merchants from every country in Europe, there were present dealers from Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Boukhara, Khiva, &c., who brought goods for sale to the amount of 4 millions. The total value of European goods and those from the colonies was 10,904,800 roubles, of which sales were effected for the sum of 9,305,000 roubles. The amount of Russian merchandise was 76,714,000 roubles, the sales only being for 4,541,000. The value of the tea brought to the fair was 8,976,000 roubles, but the sales only amounted to 136,000."

The Brighton (Eng.) *Guardian* says: "In the month of December, Mr. James Friend, grocer, lost a child which had not been baptised, and the clergyman refused it the burial rite. In consequence Mr. Friend and his party invaded the churchyard, and buried his child's body, and Mr. Ballard, a miller, read some religious service at the grave. For this violation of ecclesiastical law they were cited by the bishop of the diocese in the Arches Court, and the case came on for hearing, but the defendants having promptly admitted their error and declared themselves penitent, the good bishop, through his proctor, desired that they might be leniently dealt with in consequence of their prompt submission, and they were accordingly let off with an admonition and payment of costs."

In Plaquemine Parish, La., Feb. 23, a bloody affray occurred between Joseph Houssieau, Alfred Brown and Josiah Brown. The cause of the difficulty seems to have been this: Housieau got on board of the ferry-boat to cross the river, when a quarrel ensued between him and Alfred Brown, which caused Brown to strike him, whereupon Houssieau pulled out a pistol and shot him in the knee. Brown then called his brother, Josiah Brown, to bring him something to defend himself with. During this time, Houssieau shot him again, the ball wounding him (Brown) in the abdomen. Josiah Brown then came up, and fired several times at Houssieau, one of the balls taking effect in his back, inflicting a flesh-wound. Alfred Brown is now dangerously ill from the effect of the last wound, and is not expected to recover.

A correspondent informs the Boston *Traveller* that a failure lately occurred in a town in New-Hampshire for $17,000. The failure was said to have been precipitated by the seizure of $4,400 worth of mal which they had bought in Albany, but which was attached on its arrival there. It is further stated that representations were made to the Albany dealers that the purchasers were worth $30,000, and that those representations were unfounded. A member of the firm, while on his way to Washington, a short time since, was arrested in Boston. It is stated, also, that a Roxbury dealer sold them a large quantity of syrup. Noticing soon after an auction notice of syrup for sale, he went to the auction and found that it was the same syrup for which he had their name.

A grand ball was given lately at Kronstadt, in Transylvania, in which the different nationalities of the country were all represented in their appropriate costumes. Speeches were made in favor of the union of the Magyars, Servians and Roumans, and these manifestations were hailed with enthusiasm. At the last public dinner of the Agronomic Society of Gratz, a toast was proposed, "To the Constitution, as being indispensably necessary to secure the strength and prosperity of the kingdom."

Private accounts from Naples, says a Paris letter, states that a conspiracy had been discovery among a portion of the Neapolitan army; and on the same authority, it is affirmed that the plot has been traced to the agency of the Piedmontese emissaries. It also appears that a note is to be transmitted, if it has not been so already, to the Powers, complaining of these attempts to excite disaffection. In the same manner a clue has been discovered to excite the mutiny of the Swiss regiments some time since in the service of Naples.

The Chamber of Commerce of Saint Etienne has just voted an address to the Emperor. After expressing its admiration of the programme of peace addressed by his Majesty to the Minister of State, the document goes on to allude to the three branches of industry which have acquired development in that part of the country—the ribbon trade, the production of coal, and the iron foundries. It then states that the first-named branch of business hails with great satisfaction the prospect of having its productions admitted into England free of duty, and cannot, therefore, object to the free introduction of English ribbons into France.

On the 9th ult., in the parish of Moor, County Roscommon, Michael Fee, a small farmer, was engaged with his wife in the preparation of flag—he beating it in the best apartment of his cabin, she in an outhouse superintending the drying process. Some time about mid-day, the female was in the act of turning the flag, when it came in contact with the fire. In a moment the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames, from the results of which she died. A little boy of four years old had, on the first alarm, ran to his mother, and clinging to her, was so burned that a few hours terminated his sufferings.

A case of considerable consequence to railroad companies is before the Supreme Court of New Jersey—Hetfield against the Central Railroad Company—which brings up the question whether a railroad, which was laid down with the consent of the adjoining land-owner, can be disturbed and removed after several years' running, because that consent was not put in writing, and that too by a purchaser of the land, who had no interest in it when the road was laid down. It is contended that the present owner of the adjoining land, whose legal title extends to the centre of the road, may treat the railroad company as trespassers, and compel them to remove the road unless they will come to terms with him.

A letter from Rome, in the Brussels *Nord*, says: "Violent measures are said to be in contemplation here among the highest personages in the Government. The first would be the excommunication of the King of Sardinia and of the Sovereigns who may assist him; next, the placing of their kingdoms under interdict; then, the convocation by the Pope of a general council to examine the question whether or not the fall of the temporal power of the Pope may not be ascribed to the imprudent concessions made by the Holy See in Concordats, and whether those concessions ought not to be retracted, as contrary to the principles of the Church.

The Prussian journals relate an extraordinary affair: In the midst of divine service in the Church of Bruck, near Potsdam, a few days ago, loud cries were heard from the vestry, and when some persons hurried to the place they were astounded to find that the deacon, who had only just before been reading some of the prayers, had stabbed the principal clergyman of the church five times with a large hunting-knife, and was trying to stab him again! The victim was, of course rescued, and the assailant arrested. The journals do not state the cause of this strange attack; neither do they say if the wounds of the clergyman are serious.

Upwards of forty human skeletons were lately found in a field at Lacelle sur Loire, France, and it has been determined by the authorities that they are those of persons who have been murdered. They have accordingly caused the owner of the field to be arrested and lodged in the prison of Cosne. This man, whose name is Guillot, 48 years of age, protests that he cannot tell how the skeletons came into the field. He possesses, it is said, between 90,000f. and 100,000f., and he will be required to explain how he obtained that sum. The local journals add that the man's sister committed suicide some years ago.

The *Invalide Russe*, in a supplement of the 4th ult., gives the following intelligence: "The Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus has this day received from the chief of the right wing a report, announcing that one of the powerful tribes of Circassia had just submitted to Russia unconditionally. This tribe is the Natoukhais, who live between the rivers Adagoun and Neberdjal, the Black Sea and the Kouban. As a guarantee of their loyalty and devotedness, the Natoukhais have given seventeen hostages belonging to their highest families, and are now taking the oaths of allegiance."

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Neapolitan Exiles Fund, held on the 15th ult., in London, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, the sub-Committee reported the amount of subscriptions received, and the further details of expenditure. The sum was £10,856, 2s. 3d., of which a balance of £64 13s. 4d. remains in hand. The rest was spent in the traveling expenses of exiles from Ireland, and to places selected by them in France, Italy, Sardinia, &c., in clothing, subsistence in London, or gratuity received on reaching destination, remitted to Turin, Florence, &c.

The Louisville *Journal* states that on Saturday night, March 3, in that city, "one man was murdered, an attempt was made to murder another, and a woman was shot, but not dangerously wounded. On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, a woman named Alice McDonald, originally from New-Albany, only about 14 years old, living in a den on Marshall-street, kept by a woman who calls herself Julia Dean, was shot by Frank Holmes. The ball entered her side, and her physician says she cannot recover. Holmes was drunk, and he says the pistol went off accidentally.

A time keeper in the Railway Bolt and Pin Works of Messrs. Western & Grice, West Bromwich, (Eng.,) has been detected in a singular fraud. He would hand in to the chief clerk over statements of time, for which the 500 boys and girls under his charge had been engaged, and after they had received their pay, he would intercept them before they had left the works, and telling them he had made a mistake in computing their time, would receive back the extra wages which had been given them. This fraud had been carried on for four or five months.

Three men were seriously injured on Monday by an explosion in the coal pit of Ross & Co., Saw-mill Run, Penn. They entered the pit with a safety-lamp, intending to go to work, but the gas not having apparently been entirely expelled by the pit-fan, although it had been some time in operation, a disastrous explosion ensued, resulting dangerously, if not fatally, to one of the men, J. McDonaldson. The other two, W. Sinton and J. Murray, were both badly hurt, but their lives are not despaired of.

Certain Pennsylvania blacksmiths have been lately engaged in a contest of superiority. One, a Mr. Thomas Rambs, of Reading, made 225 horse-shoes in 9¾ hours. This feat was beaten by a Mr. Lewis Hause, and he again was surpassed by Mr. Joseph Mabury, of Schuylkill Haven, who, with one striker, made 250 complete horse-shoes, in 8¾ hours, viz.: 5 successive hours in the morning, and 3½ hours in the afternoon. Each shoe was made of new iron, with eight double punched nail holes.

A novel case of bribery has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Vermont. The facts are as follows: "A man went to one of his neighbors, belonging to the opposite party in politics, who was owing him, and offered to discharge a debt of $165 if he would use his influence to have him elected town representative, and he should be so elected. The bargain was carried out, the vote was thrown and decided the election. The Court held that the contract was illegal, and the agreement to discharge the debt invalid.

A case was recently tried before a Court in Ulster County, N. Y., in which the plaintiff claimed that by the carelessness of one Wiesner, his (plaintiff's) powder-mill was exploded at a loss of $1,000, for which he sought to recover damages. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff in $1,088 77, but as it so happened that Wiesner was blown to atoms by the explosion of the mill, and left no relatives or property, it is difficult to see how the plaintiff can be the gainer by the verdict.

As a vine-dresser, residing in the commune of Pommier, (Rhone,) was working, a few days ago, in his vineyard, near a rock, his pickaxe suddenly laid open a cavity in the stone. On examining the hole, he found a vase which had been broken by one of the blows, and exposed to view a number of silver coins in a perfect state of preservation. They date back to the time of Charlemagne, and appear to have never been in circulation.

A man has been arrested at Salem, N. J., who is charged with murdering a German peddler at Mt. Holly, eight years ago. The witness against him is his own son, who says his father shot the peddler in his wagon near his house, buried his body in the woods, and buried the wagon in a coal-pit. The disappearance of the peddler caused much excitement at the time, and the man now arrested was suspected of having murdered him, but without definite reason.

A letter from Stockholm states that the Committee charged with the examination of the budget of expenses has decided on recommending to the Diet the adoption of the following credits demanded by the Government: 720,000 rixdalers (5f. 70c. each) for the creation of three batteries of rifled cannon: 450,000 rixdalers for the manufacture of 20,000 rifles; and 90,000 rixdalers for the works of the topographical corps.

A great meeting of the Roman Catholics of Birmingham and the neighborhood was held on the 14th ult., in the town hall, when an address of sympathy to the Pope in his present difficulties was adopted. Viscount Fielding occupied the chair, and Bishop Ullathorne was one of the principal speakers. It was estimated that about 6,000 persons were present.

The Adjutant-General of the British Army has issued the following return of pensioners discharged since the commencement of the Russian war, for loss of limb (average age 26 years,): Loss of both legs, 5; left arm, 122; right arm, 97; one leg, 151;—total, 375. Characters: Good, 318; indifferent, 46; bad, 11;—total, 375.

The Austrian army in Italy may consist of about 80,000 men, but there are large bodies of troops in the Tyrol and in Carinthia. The companies of the regiments of the line in Italy are composed of 140 men, so that they are still on a peace footing.

Wild bears are so numerous in the environs of Christel, near Oran, in Algeria, that they do much damage, and the local journals call for measures to be taken for the destruction of them. In one day a single gendarme killed three.

The *Meuse* of Liege, France, states that it has received a letter, signed "A Father in Distress," requesting the gratuitous insertion of the following advertisement: "A father is desirous of transferring to persons of independent means and without children a very pretty little boy, 7½ years of age, for a sum of 2,000f. Write to ——, poste restante, Liege."

The total amount issued yearly out of the Consolidated Fund since 1843, for the payment of that portion of the Greek Loan guaranteed by England, is £788,007. Of this sum, £31,084 has been repaid by the Greek Government, leaving a balance due of £756,922. There has been issued out of the Consolidated Fund, in full of the Sardinian Loan of 1855 and 1856, the sum of £2,000,000. The Sardinian Government has regularly paid the interest to a sinking fund to extinguish the principal, and the sum now remaining to be discharged is £1,921,138.

A bill introduced into the English Parliament by Mr. Mellor and Mr. Bright proposes to enact that after the 30th of June, 1860, the marriages of Quakers may be solemnised in cases where one only or where neither of the persons shall be a member of the Society of Friends, and to extend and amend the Act 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 85, and 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 81, whereby both persons were required to be of the Society of Friends.

On the night of the 3d a number of Yale College students fell to fighting in Church-street, New-Haven, with the firemen. As the latter were more numerous, the students were overpowered. They rallied subsequently, but on returning to the scene of the affray, found that their opponents had withdrawn from the field.

The Hudson (N. Y.) *Gazette* understands that the Spiritualists of that city are about to erect a church and form a congregation. A gentleman holding the faith has offered a lot of ground on Union-street, and they are now engaged in arranging for the erection of a building thereon.

A meeting was held at Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., March 5, to take into consideration the propriety of building a Railroad from Monticello to some point on the Erie Road. The cost of such road, its great benefit, and its eastern terminus, were discussed.

Mr. James Hill, a prisoner for debt in the county jail at Aylesbury, England, received a note on the 3d ult. from the governor, to the effect that in a week his allowance of prison food would be stopped. He has written a letter stating that this was his punishment for irregular attendance at church.

Eight negroes were sold in front of the St. Louis Court-house a few days ago. They brought $6,175, in sums varying from $490 for Harriet, 50 years old, to $1,500 for Harriet, 20 years old and child 4, and $1,750 for Eloise, 23 years old, and two children, 3 and 5 respectively.

Mrs. C. L. Huntington, the Essex County (Mass.,) Manager to the Vice Regent for Massachusetts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, reports that she has received the sum of $2,637 for the objects of the Association. Every town in the county has contributed.

J. W. Calkins, a student at the Methodist Biblical Institute

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock at the elegant private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., six doors west of 7th-av by order of W. B. WESTCOTT, RUSSELL, W. WABBCOTT & CO. will sell as above the entire superb rosewood furniture, elegant bronzes, marble groups paintings, &c., made to order and imported for the present owner. The sale will be absolute and peremptory, consisting of superb rosewood parlor furniture en suite, comprising three full suites, made by Baats of Broadway, and cost $1 200; elegant rosewood piano forte 7¼-octave, with pearl keys; Egyptian and Mosaic top centre and pier tables; two magnificent rosewood statuary top etageres, style Louis XIV; Turkish lounges, French secretarys elegant mantel and pier mirrors, made by Lacoe of Paris; agate and French vases marble pedestals surmounted with bronze; marble groups, with a valuable collection of oil paintings, by Cole, Huntington, Eaie and other eminent artists, with the superb rosewood chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture—all first-class; rich china, ruby and crystal cut glass; ivory table cutlery, silver-ware, &c. Terms of sale, cash—bankable money. Deposits from purchasers. Sale, rain or shine.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Rockefort, Skarren & Co., household furniture. This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold without reserve to close the business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days when they can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., at their warerooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN CASTREE, ESQ., RECEIVER.

On WEDNESDAY, March 21, At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

2 Bonds Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. Stock	$1,000 each
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	827
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	1,000
1 Bond State of Indiana Wabash 5 per cent. Erie Canal 1 oan	1 000
1 Bond Indiana Wabash and Erie 5 per cent Special Canal Stock	3,750
3 Bonds Arkansas State Interest, January and July	1,000 each
10 Shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Company	50 each
30 Shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company	20 each
38 Shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	17 each
829 Shares Mechanics' Banking Ass. (cash)	12 50

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AV., 25TH AND 26TH STS. AND ON WATER, JACKSON AND MULBERRY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 4 three-story brick houses, with stores underneath, and lots, on the north-east corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. and known as Nos. 323 325, 327 and 329 3d-av. Also, adjoining the above, on the north side of 25th-st., the four lots of land, with the three-story brick houses and three-story brick carriage factory thereon known as Nos. 91, 93, 95 and 97 25th-st. Also, in rear of the above, on the south side of 26th-st., the large lot of land, with the four-story brick house, one-story brick stable, and two-story brick carpenter's shop thereon, known as No. 122 26th-st. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

JACKSON-ST.—The 4 three-story brick houses, with stores underneath, and lots, known as Nos. 64, 66 68 and 70 Jackson-st., No. 64 being on the south-east corner of Water-st. Houses each 17 6x38.6. Lots each 17,6x75.

WATER-ST.—Also, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 693 Water-st, adjoining the above on the rear. House 22 1x8. Lot 22 1x7o. Croton water introduced on the above premises, with connection with sewer.

MULBERRY-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 223 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts. Lot 24 10x74 3.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 12, 1860 at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange $342,000 of Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's 8 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds, dated the 30th day of November, 1857. Principle payable 30th day of November, 1877. Interest payable at the American Exchange bank, in the City of New-York, semi-annually, on the 10th of February and 10th of August.

267 Bonds $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 257 inclusive.....$257 000
243 Bonds of $500 each, Nos. 13 to 255.....121 500
35 Bonds of $100 each, Nos 1 to 35.....3 500
Total.....$382 000

Three coupons on each of said Bonds are past due, and attached to the same.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 7 BREVOORT-PLACE, (TENTH-STREET,) NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Samuel Willets, Esq., Administrator of Addison Vail, deceased, the four story brick house and lease of lot No. 7 Brevoort-place (10th-st.,) 175 feet 8 inches west of Broadway. The lease is from Salter & Bing Harbon, having 5 years unexpired to run from 1st May next, at an annual ground rent of $200, with covenants of renewal for several further terms, or building to be paid for. Lot 25x92 3½. The house contains all the modern improvements. $9 000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st, New-York.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at our sales room, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture and mirrors, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor furniture in figured satin and plush etageres, tete-a-tetes, curtains, easy chairs, ottomans, divans, &c.; solid oak extension dining table, oak side board with marble top, solid oak book-case and chairs rosewood wardrobe, rosewood secretary and book-case, black walnut library table, carpets, shades, centre tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet setts, bath tubs, mattresses, bedding, gas-fixtures, &c; also, French plate mirrors, consisting of two superb ovals, very large, with rich gilt frames, two French pier mirrors 107x28, two Venetian pier mirrors, oval tops, 32x75, one small oval very rich; also, a lot of office furniture, consisting of chairs, desks, writing-tables spittoons, maps, paintings, engravings, and small iron safe.

ALSO,

One of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, in good order; also, one rosewood 7 octave piano-forte very fine tone; also, one mahogany 6 octave piano-forte, very fine tone.

WILLIAMS, DUKE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

WILLIAM E. DUKE WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two 4-story, high stoop houses, Nos. 37 and 39 10th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. Lots 25 4 in each block. Houses 25 4x70. Three rooms deep built in the most substantial manner, and completely finished throughout; gas, furnaces, bath-rooms, water closets and every convenience appertaining to first-class dwellings. They are now in perfect order, having been occupied by the owners. A liberal credit can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 American Exchange Bank.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, MARCH 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the six valuable Building Lots located on Washington and Bloomfield sts., between 21 and 22d sts., in the City of Hoboken. Said lots are eligible, being located in the business and central part of the city, and the only lots now available for improvement in that vicinity, and their close proximity to the ferry renders them a desirable investment for capitalists. Also at the same time, the improvements on said lots, consisting of office, sheds, and the general fixtures of a coal and wood yard.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent., and the auctioneer's fees, on the day of sale—30 per cent in thirty days, when a warranty deed will be given, free from all incumbrance, the balance of 60 per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ALLEN-ST. NEW-YORK, AND STANTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 14 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK—The valuable property Nos. 31 and 33, near Canal, occupied as a lumber-yard and stabling. Lots 25x87 6 each. Will rent for $1 000.

ON STANTON-ST., BROOKLYN—Two lots, with buildings Nos. 54 and 56, between Lewis and Concord sts. Lots 25x101.6 each. Will rent for $1 000. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. By order of

JAMES WELSH,
Executor of Wm. Welsh, deceased.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEVEN HORSES, TEN CARTS, HARNESS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on MONDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, on south side of 14th st., between Avenues C and D, one brown horse, one bay horse, one brown horse, one gray horse, one bay colt, one bright bay horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse, one sorrel horse, eight box carts, two spring carts, eight sets of single harness, harness and apparatus for hoisting coal. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and parties in want of horses and carts. By order of Henry Dreher, Deputy-Sheriff, and a term by for mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, one pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, perfectly kind, and well broke to any work, sound and in good condition: also, double harness, an elegant rockaway coach, four or six seats, of new style, and but little used.

Also, a pony, 10 years old, perfectly gentle, and used to children; is a very fast traveller, has been used by a child for the past year, together with cart, sleigh, harness, saddle, bridle, &c. &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—Our friends and the public are invited to examine the large and valuable collection of oil-paintings by the first artists in America and Europe, now on exhibition at the National Academy, 10th-st., free, being our third great annual sale to be made on the EVENINGS of the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. Lovers of fine arts should not lose this opportunity of gratifying their taste.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON AVENUE A, 26TH, 31ST AND 32TH STREETS.

PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property,

AV. A—The 4-story brick house and lot, 151 Avenue A, 26th-st.—The 4-story brick house No. 333 West 26th-st, 31st-sts.—The 3 4-story brick houses, north side of 31st-st., 100 feet east 2d-av.

32d-st.—The 3-story brick house and lot 164 W. 32th-st.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer No. 14 Pine-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND greenhouse plants, by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in Washington ave., between Greene and Gates, Brooklyn, comprising mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, bureaus and ingrain carpets; dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, 150 lots choice plants and camelias, azalias, cacti, orange, lemon, fig and magnolia trees, and a variety of other plants, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MARGARET TARGEE, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchan's' Exchange by order of Peter M. Bryson and Edward Dewitt Executors:

$6.000 New-York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15 1857, to June 15, 1859,	$1,000 each
$8,000 New York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	500 each
$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. stock of 1860	1,000 each
10 shares Bank of America	100 each
64 shares East River Bank	25 each
13 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	100 each
13 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co	25 each

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction SATURDAY, March 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the house and lot on the northwest corner of the 8th av. and 48th-st. And also, the large triangular lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 48th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LOOMIS & GOFF, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AGENTS,

No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st. Real estate purchased, sold, exchanged, leased or taken charge of in City or vicinity.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices at the lowest rates. Commercial paper negotiated.

A. C. LOOMIS.
ROBERT H. GOFF.

We beg leave to refer to
Phelps, Dodge & Co., John Paine,
David Wagstaff & Co., Amos Woodruff,
Edward P. Clark, A. Michelbacher,
Moses Taylor, B. C. Wandell.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c.

make circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.

No. 47 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ET.EN, } Trustees.

OFFICE RECEIVER N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st September, 1859, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after March 12, instant. Interest on bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons; and in exchange for which extension coupons have not been issued will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Court having directed the Receiver to pay the interest in arrear and hereafter to accrue on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company until the arrangements are completed for the payment of the principal, those holders who have not yet received coupon sheets are notified that they can procure the same at the office of the Company, No 45 Wall-st., on the production of their bonds, and that they will be received as vouchers by the Receiver. The payment of the first coupon in arrear will commence on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at the office of the Receiver in West-st.

SAMUEL MARSH.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1860. Pres't N. Y. & E. R. Co.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed for this purpose by the third article of the agreement between the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St Louis Railroad Company, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement made January 16, 1860, between said bondholders, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing the trustees or attorneys therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.

MARCH 10, 1860. SETTMUS BROOKES,
L. A. VON HOFFMAN,
A. ISELIN.

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the five-per-cent coupon of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, payable Sept 1, 1858, will deposit the same with the undersigned for collection, on or before the 20th inst., as they will be paid early in April, in Kentucky.

The Coupons falling due 1st inst. are being paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

MARCH 6, 1860. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office 153 Gowery, under Mechanics and Traders' Bank. NEW YORK, March 3, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for Inspectors for 1861, will be held on March 13. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five 5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—AT an interest of twelve per cent. per annum Money taken for two years or more, and secured to the satisfaction of the loaner. Address A. & B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.—SECOND MORTGAGES.—The advertiser would buy a few well-secured Second Mortgages at a fair discount. Address with particulars, MORTGAGE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

156 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.

The present occupants of our former store, No. 176 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalles & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.) No. 47 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC. ALEX. SEIGNETTE'S BRANDY. CHAPELEAU & CO., DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS' STOUT, IN BULK, FOR DRAUGHT, Now landing. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 151, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 269 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $3 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.

F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent. No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY, Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

300,000 PERSONS IN THIS CITY WHO suffer pain and expense for the want of a pair of lasts made to fit their feet. Call on E. KNEBADY, No. 9 Perry-st., and get relief, $2 80.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 9:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 2:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains, 8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 3, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 3, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *vid* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRIOR. Leave Murray-st. wharf March 1, at 11 A. M.; 21, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 5 A. M.; 6th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th, 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M., Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Hills at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges. At Wholesale and Retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.

TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway. W. HOCKELEIN & DUCKER, Patentees. Highest Testimonials of THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS. Large Silver Medal

J. M. PELTON,

Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.

Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York,

THE DRIGGS PATENT OR VIOLIN PIANO.—GRANDS, SQUARES, AND HORIZONTALS, WITH THE OVERSTRUNG BASE.—These pianos have created so great a sensation in the musical world during the past year, that jealous competitors have made it a business to anathematize them, knowing that the principles on which they are made *are the only correct ones*, and that they are daily growing in favor with the intelligent and unprejudiced public. The constant efforts of these unscrupulous competitors to injure the good name of the Driggs piano, by misrepresentations, and the influence of hired agents and tempting commissions to *drummers*, while at the same time they are copying all they dare from them, in order to improve their old instruments, made on false and unscientific principles, show how formidable a competitor it has become. This constant abuse by the unscrupulous portion of the trade and their agents throughout the country, is the best evidence that these pianos are fast superseding the old style of instruments. The public are invited to call and see them at the office of the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

S. D. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

J. & C. FISCHER OFFER THE GREATEST inducements for cash. A fine assortment of their celebrated pianos, the latest improvement, patent damper, $170 for a 7-octave. Piano very little used. A new melodeon, $40. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 96 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—AN ORGAN WITH TWO rows of keys, five stops, one row of pedals, suitable for a small church, concert room or large parlor, built by Jardine & Son, handsome case, will be sold a bargain for cash. Apply to No. 263 West 19th-st., of J. M. EDGAR.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Gothic Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860, at noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter's work, painting and stove work necessary for repairing School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed Proposals for Carpenter's Work, Proposals for Mason Work, Proposals for Painting, Proposals for Stoves. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN R. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the altering and repairing of Ward School House No. 23, in 40th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved persons as sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, President.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $65.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

[Leaving every twenty days from each port.

Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110